The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. N° 194. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED..... £2 12 0 / UN-STAMPED.... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1859.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Fifth Appearance of Mr. T. C. KING, who, having recovered from his recent illness, is engaged for twelve nights.
Every Evening Mr. Ellerton, Mr. Bruce Norton.
On THIS EVENING (THURSDAY), DEC. 15th, 1859, the Performance will commence with celebrated Play of
VIRGINIUS, OR THE ROMAN FATHER.
Virginius, - - - Mr. T. C. KING,
Claudius, - - - Mr. Bruce Norton.
Virginia, - - - Miss Annie Parker.
To be followed by the Laughable Interlude of
IRISH TIGER.
Paddy Ryan, - - - Mr. J. Ward.
GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT—Miss Merriton and the Corps de Ballet.
To conclude with Buckstone's favourite Drama of
THE TWO QUEENS.
Magnus Lobb, - - - Mr. W. Ellerton.
Doors, 7. Commence at 7½. Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO, DUBLIN.
A RETURN VISIT OF
THE CELEBRATED AND ORIGINAL
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
FOR A SHORT PERIOD ONLY,
Commencing Monday, December 26, 1859.
Full particulars will be duly announced.
Secretary, H. MONTAGUE.

ROTUNDO—THIS EVENING (THURSDAY).
MR. HENRY
will give his last Demonstrations but ONE
TO-NIGHT,
At a Quarter past Eight. Doors open at Half-past Seven.
First seats, 2s; second seats, 1s; schools and children, half price.
Note—The last representation in Dublin will be given on Saturday Morning next, the 17th, at Two o'Clock
Admission to the Morning representation, 2s; schools and children, Half-price.

ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION, COLLEGE-STREET
On THIS THURSDAY EVENING, 15th instant,
And every Evening during the week,
PROFESSOR GLOVER,
(Editor of Moore's Irish Melodies),
Will give his READINGS and VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS of
MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES,
With Critical, Historical, and Suggestive Observations on the manner of Singing them.
Plan, Miscellaneous Selections from other eminent Composers.
Admission—One Shilling and Two Shillings. To commence at Eight o'clock. For particulars see Programme.
N.B.—Morning Performance on Tuesday and Saturday, at half-past Two o'clock.

ANTIENT CONCERTS.
FIRST CHORAL REHEARSAL,
THIS EVENING, Eight o'clock.
Members are reminded that the Second Dinner for the Season will take place on Tuesday next, the 20th instant.
Ballot for admission of Members on Monday, the 19th instant, from 11 till half-past 5 o'clock.
Committee-rooms, Great Brunswick-street,
15th December, 1859.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,
CONCERT ROOMS, BRUNSWICK-STREET.
The Members are informed that the FIRST Grand Concert for the season will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, the 16th instant, at half-past Eight o'clock.
The Programme will include "Sinfonia," Ries; Overtures to "The Bergerist," Spohr; and "Massaniello," Auber; Triple Concerto, Beethoven.
ARTISTES.
Miss Julia Cruise, Miss Williams, Mr. B. Smith, and for this occasion only,
Mr. Charles Haile,
Mr. Sainton, and
Signor Piatti.
Tickets will be issued This Day, from 4 to half-past 5 o'clock.
(By order)
HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.

ART UNION OF IRELAND.
SECOND YEAR.
The system of MONEY PRIZES, with the right of Selection in every case by the Prizeholder.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, ONE GUINEA.
One chance in the Annual Distribution for each Guinea subscribed.
The Next Distribution in April, 1860.
PRESIDENT—The Earl of Charlemont.
TRUSTEES—The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, Lord Chancellor; John Patton, Esq., and the Hon. Judge Berwick.
The Committee desire particularly to impress the importance of any subscription through the Society's Agents, or direct to the Secretary, with a view to securing good Exhibitions in Spring.
(By order),
GEORGE F. MULVANY, Secretary.
Copies of the Annual Report to be had at the Office, No. 113, Grafton-street, Dublin, or sent free by post.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.
GREAT AGGREGATE MEETING OF PROTESTANTS,
TO PRONOUNCE UPON
THE EXISTING CRISIS OF AFFAIRS,
And the consequent Duties of Irish Protestants.
A GREAT PROTESTANT MEETING will be held in the METROPOLITAN HALL, Lower Abbey-street, on THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at Eight o'clock, to adopt an Address of admonition to the disaffected Subjects of the Queen in Ireland and their hopes of
A FRENCH INVASION,
and to pass resolutions as to the mind and duties of Irish Protestants.
(By order of the Committee)
T. H. THOMPSON, Chairman.
S. G. POTTER, Clk., } Hon.
J. MARTIN, } Secs.
ADMISSION BY TICKET.
Tickets for the platform and reserved seats to be had of Messrs. Bell & Herbert, Booksellers, Grafton-street; and Curry & Co., Parliament-street.
The Tickets may be obtained at the Committee-rooms, 8, Lower Abbey-street.

An Aggregate Meeting of the Young Men in the employment of Messrs. M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, & Co., held in the Rotunda, on Wednesday evening, the 14th instant—
Mr. DUNN in the Chair,
The following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—
Resolved—"That, in considering the generosity of our employers, from Mr. Whitney, Collis, & Co., at all times, to give us every opportunity for either relaxation or improvement, but more particularly on the present occasion, which in they have publicly notified their intention of closing their establishment on Monday, the 26th instant, we feel it to be our duty to acknowledge, in the most grateful manner, our sense of their voluntary kindness. We, therefore, desire to present to them our best thanks, wishing them and theirs a Happy Christmas.
"JOHN DUNN, Chairman
"WILLIAM TODD, Sec."
Hibernian House, December 14, 1859.

GENERAL VALUATION OF IRELAND.
Acts 15 & 16 Vic. cap. 63, & 17 Vic. cap. 8.
Notice is hereby given, that copies of the primary Tenement Valuation of the Union of Cookstown are deposited for sale at her Majesty's Stationery Office, No. 4, Upper Merrion-street, at 3s. 6d. each copy.
(By order)
J. BALL GREENE,
Superintendent of Valuation.
General Valuation Office, Dublin,
14th December, 1859.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
SPECIAL PRAYER will be offered up, God willing, in the COOMBE SCHOOL-HOUSE, SKINNER'S-ALLEY,
THURSDAY EVENING, December 15, at Half-past Seven o'clock,
For the Outpouring of the Holy Ghost upon Roman Catholics and Protestants, and for a blessing upon the labours of the Irish Church Missions, and for the continued supply and enlargement of its funds at the present time.
REVDS. C. F. MAC CARTHY & J. ROGERS WILL ATTEND.
You are invited to come.
O 'tis pleasant, 'tis reviving,
To our hearts, to hear each day
Joyful news, from far arriving,
How the Gospel wins its way;
Those enlightening
Who in death and darkness lay.
'Tis a time of expectation,
Awful signs are seen around;
Nation rising against nation,
Kingdoms falling to the ground;
Ancient kingdoms
Perish, and no more are found,

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Special Prayer will be offered up, God willing, in the Mission-room, Clarence, Kingstown, on THIS (THURSDAY) Evening, Dec. 15, at Half-past seven o'clock, for the Outpouring of the Holy Ghost upon Roman Catholics and Protestants, and for a blessing upon the labours of the Irish Church Missions, and for the continued supply and enlargement of its funds at the present time. You are invited to come.
Yes, we trust the day is breaking,
Joyful times are near at hand;
God, the mighty God, is speaking
By His Word, in every land;
Mark His progress,
Darkness flies at His command.
God of Jacob, high and glorious,
Let Thy people see Thy hand;
Let the Gospel be victorious,
Through the world, in every land;
Let the idols
Perish, Lord, at Thy command.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS
The Committee of the Dublin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals beg to make an earnest appeal to the friends of humanity to support, to enable them to continue to carry out the objects of a society whose operations continue in active and efficient progress.
The funds to the credit of the society are at present so low that unless the humane public will come forward with that assistance which the necessary so highly deserves, the committee will most reluctantly be compelled to relinquish their trust, and discontinue their exertions in the alleviation of the sufferings of the brute creation.
The smallest donation or subscription will be thankfully received by any of the committee; by the Bankers, Messrs. LaTouche, Castle-street; Messrs. Ball & Co., Henry-street; by the collector, Mr. L. Byrne; or by the honorary secretary.
(By order of the Committee)
THOMAS F. BRADY, Hon. Secretary.
Office, 49, Lower Sackville-street,
December, 1859.

TO THE UNMARRIED.
IF YOU WISH TO MARRY, send a Stamped addressed Envelope to the Advertiser, who will put you in possession of a SECRET, by means of which you can win the affections of as many of the opposite sex as your heart may desire. This is suitable for either sex; for the old or young, rich or poor, whether of prepossessing appearance or otherwise. Address Mr. I. C. CLINTON, 76, Thames-street, London.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN NINE AND A HALF HOURS.
By the Shortest and most Direct Route.
THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.
FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.
† 6 a.m. Train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 " do. do.
† 7 15 p.m. Mail Train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.
FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.
6 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 45 p.m. Train.
10 " do. do. 6 0 p.m. "
† 5 p.m. do. to Mullingar, thence per 3 12 a.m. "
FARES.
1st Class and Inside Coach, £1 5 0
2nd Class and Outside, - 0 18 0
3rd Class and Outside, - 0 12 0
† The 10.30 a.m. Train to Longford, and the Coach in connection, will not run on Sundays.
The 6 a.m. and the 5.15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2.45 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, performing the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in seven hours and a half.
W. FORBES, Manager.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
On 24th, 25th, and 26th DECEMBER, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class RETURN TICKETS will be issued from all stations, at a
SINGLE FARE for the DOUBLE JOURNEY,
and will be available for Return by any Train (according to Class) up to and including TUESDAY, the 27th DECEMBER, 1859; and 1st and 2nd Class RETURN TICKETS (at the usual Fares) issued from FRIDAY, the 23rd, to MONDAY, the 26th DECEMBER, 1859, will be available up to and including MONDAY, 2nd JANUARY, 1860.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin,
9th December, 1859.

FOUND STRAYING, in KINGSTOWN, on September 22nd, a large Spaniel or Setter Dog. Any person claiming him may have him by paying for his keeping. If not claimed he will be sold on December 17th inst., or as soon as possible after.—Apply at 35, Lower George's-street, Kingstown, Servants' Registry Office.

Appeals.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL,
PETER-STREET.
PRESIDENT, THE EARL OF RODEN.
There is now accommodation in this Hospital for *One Hundred* patients, who will be received from all parts of Ireland.
This increased amount of accommodation has enabled the Committee to allocate two wards to the reception of patients whose circumstances or the kindness of whose friends may enable them, for the small sum of ten shillings weekly, to avail themselves of a greater degree of privacy than that attainable in the general wards of an hospital.
Since its opening in October, 1858, 1,011 patients have been admitted, of whom more than 200 have been infants and children, for whom special wards are set apart. The prompt and liberal aid of the Christian public is most earnestly solicited for this Hospital, which is entirely dependent upon voluntary support, and the blessings of which have, under God's Providence, been widely extended and abundantly felt. Contributions will be most thankfully received by any member of the Committee, and by John Reid, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital.
C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Hon. Secretary.

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY,
(FOUNDED IN 1790.)
For the Relief of Destitute Strangers, and the Resident Sick and Infirm Poor of every religious persuasion.
The Committee of the Strangers' Friend Society would beg to remind the public of its claims for their support. The class of persons benefited by its operations are not paupers, but persons involved by sickness or other causes, in temporary difficulties, from which immediate relief may extricate, and prevent their becoming a permanent burthen upon the community.
Individuals are always to be found, who, having come to this city and failing to obtain employment, or finding their friends to be dead or removed, have sunk into the pitiable condition of "Destitute Strangers." In these circumstances they have sought and obtained from this Society the means of returning to their respective homes. Cases of this kind are constantly occurring, and every humane mind will admit the necessity of some provision to meet them.
The discrimination and care exercised in dispensing the funds placed at the disposal of this Society entitle it to the confidence and support of the affluent and benevolent. The visitors examine the merits of each application, at the miserable lodgings of the party seeking assistance, in order, as far as possible, to ascertain the distress is real, and that the relief will not be holding out an encouragement to idleness and profligacy. It is, indeed, painful to the members to be under the necessity, from week to week, of passing many letters without being able to render the applicants any assistance; but the Committee look forward with confidence to the liberality of their fellow-citizens, to enable them, not only to continue, but also to enlarge their sphere of usefulness, and extend their visits of mercy, especially at this season of the year.
Subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Mansion House; the Right Hon. P. C. Crampton, David C. LaTouche & Co., Esqrs., Bank, Castle-street, Treasurers; J. H. Power, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 93, Harcourt-street; Alderman Atkinson, 31, College-green; J. O. Bonsall, Esq., T.C., Eldon-terrace; Jonathan Pim & Co., Esqrs., 20, William-street; H. Bewley, Esq., 10, D'Olier-street; Samuel Bewley, Esq., 6, Dame-street; John Robinson, Esq., 5, Grafton-street; Mr. George Sidford, 17, Nassau-street; Mr. John L. Jones, 135, Stephen's-green; Mr. Robert Thompson, at the Bank of the Messrs. LaTouche, Castle-street, Sub-Treasurer; Mr. Henry Webster, 5, Victoria-place, Secretary; and Mr. R. H. Wood, 41, Nicholas-street, Assistant-Secretary, to whom any communications on the business of the Society may be addressed, and shall be attended to with the least possible delay.
☞ The Society's Letter Box is at the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Stephen's-green, South.

Landed Estates Court.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.
SALE ON TUESDAY, the 20th day of DECEMBER, 1859.
In the Matter of the Estate of Edward Evans, Owner; Ex parte Thomas Pyke, Petitioner,
THE Honourable Judge LONGFIELD will, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of DECEMBER, 1859, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at noon, SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Landed Estates Court, No. 14, Henrietta-street, Dublin, the following Valuable Leasehold Estates, situate in the Barony of Lower Ormond and County of Tipperary, in Two Lots, viz:—
LOT No. 1—Comprising the DWELLING-HOUSE and LANDS OF RAHINANE, otherwise called SOUTHPARK, containing 174a. 0r. 21p. statute measure, held under lease for 999 years, from 1st November, 1853, subject to the yearly head rent of £117 16s. 3d., and producing the nett yearly profit rent of £122 18s. 9d.
LOT No. 2—Comprising the LANDS OF TURLOUGH, containing 58a. 2r. 35p. statute measure, held under lease for 999 years, from 1st November, 1853, subject to the yearly head rent of £12 14s. 9d., and producing the nett yearly profit rent of £12 5s. 3d.
RICHARD H. V. ARCHER, Chief Clerk.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
Lot No. 1 is situate in a remarkably quiet district, and is distant 5 miles from Parsonstown, and 9 miles from Roscrea, both railway stations and excellent market towns; the lands are also distant 5 miles from the packet station of Portumna, and 3 miles from the town of Borrisokane. The house is a most desirable residence, situate in the middle of a thickly-inhabited neighbourhood and sporting country; it is built in the modern style, is commodious, and is in excellent repair; the offices are extensive and convenient. The lands are of excellent quality, and well adapted for either tillage or grazing—they are tastefully planted and are under grass, with the exception of about 3 acres. Within the last six years a sum of over £1,100 has been expended in permanent improvements on the house and lands. There is a good walled-in garden and two enclosed yards attached to the house. The church and post office are within five minutes' walk of the house.
The Lands comprising Lot No. 2 are enclosed in a ring fence, and form an excellent grass farm; the soil is very rich, it consists entirely of ancient meadow, which has not been broken up for a considerable number of years. It adjoins Lot No. 1.
For Rentals and further particulars apply at the Court, No. 14, Henrietta-street, Dublin;
JOHN JULIAN, Solicitor, having carriage of the sale, 52, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin, and Parsonstown; and
EDWARD EVANS, Esq., the owner, Southpark, Shinrone.
Private Proposals will be received by the Solicitor having carriage up to the 12th day of December, 1859.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE, 29, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, DUBLIN, 14TH DECEMBER, 1859.
In re John Lee, Dame-street, Tailor, a Bankrupt.
I certify that Messrs. Brown, Craig, and Co., have PURCHASED the out-standing BOOK DEBTS in this matter.
C. H. JAMES, Official Assignee.
NOTICE TO DEBTORS TO THE ABOVE ESTATE.
Messrs. BROWN, CRAIG, AND CO., 2 and 4, COLLEGE-GREEN, Agents and Accountants, will receive the Amounts due, and give a discharge for the above, at their Head Office,
No. 2, COLLEGE-GREEN.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE SOLD, subject to a moderate rent, a large and excellent House, in LOWER DOMINICK-STREET. It contains large accommodation, is in perfect order, and every way suited for a professional or private residence. There are four spacious Reception-rooms, six Bedchambers, Water Closet, Kitchen, Pantries, Servants' Rooms, and other domestic conveniences. Deep rear, with Coach-house and Stable. The lease is for ever. Apply for full particulars to H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

LAW CHAMBERS.—One or Two sets of first-class Chambers to be Let.
Apply at No. 5, Dame-street.

Lodgings.

TO BE LET, in a highly-respectable locality, within five minutes' walk of the General Post-office, a Front and Back Drawing-room, Unfurnished, with Kitchen, Coal-vault, and attendance, if required. Or, one or two gentlemen can be accommodated with Sitting-room and Bed-room Furnished, with attendance, and partial Board. The Apartments are large, airy, and neat.
For address apply to "S. B. M.," at the Office of this Paper.

Auction.

LITERARY SALEROOMS,
31, ANGLESEA-STREET.
Miscellaneous Books,
Embracing a varied and very interesting collection of Standard Literature, with Paintings of great merit, Framed Engravings, Microscopes, Mahogany Secretary, with drawers; handsome Chiffonier, Library Steps, Magic Lantern, and Slides; Maps, and other effects,
Will be sold by Auction,
In the Literary Salerooms,
31, ANGLESEA-STREET,
On FRIDAY, December 16th, 1859, and following day,
Commencing each day at One o'clock
H. LEWIS, Auctioneer.

Carriages.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.
DYCER'S Horse Repository, Carriage Mart, and Riding School, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—(Carriage Department).—Purchasers of Carriages are invited to inspect the varied Stock of Vehicles offered for Sale in this Establishment, comprising four-horse Coaches, Clarences, Broughams, Barouches, Park and Pony Phaetons, and fashionable Wargonettes; with the usual supply of Gigs, Dog Carts, and Outside Cars, &c.

FUNERAL AND JOB CARRIAGE ESTABLISHMENT,
49 and 50, DENZILLE-STREET, and 43, SANDWITH-STREET (Merrion-square).
WALLER AND REGGS
Gratefully return thanks for the kind share of support they have received, and sincerely pledge themselves to spare neither expense in providing superior appointments, nor exertion in carrying out with satisfaction such orders as the public may confide to them.
SINGLE and PAIR HORSE CLARENCES, WEDDING CHARIOTS, with Open and Close CARRIAGES, in great variety, by the HOUR or DAY, &c.

Money.

MONEY ADVANCED
Merchants, Tradesmen, and others, can be accommodated with Cash, in small amounts and upwards, on Personal or other Security, at a moderate rate of Interest, to be repaid by instalment, as may be agreed on. The amount advanced in full.
All business applications will be negotiated, and early attention given.—Address to WILLIAM HYDE, 20, LAMPETER-STREET, London N.

SCIENCE VERSUS VERMIN—GREER'S PATENT ANTI-VERMIN PREPARATIONS.—
Scientific and infallible,—are best, safest, and cheapest, for the destruction of every kind of VERMIN, whether in Houses or Lands, on Animals or Plants, 9d., 6d., and 1s., of all Druggists; genuine only with Patentee's name and address, ROBERT GREER, chemist, Anti-Vermin Office, 49, Brownlow-hill, Liverpool. Wholesale Agents for Ireland—M'MASTER & Co., 121, Capel-street; GOULDING & Co., Cork, and WALLBRIDGE & Son, Belfast.

Insurances.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
WITH WHICH ARE UNITED THE
"ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES—{345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £50 PER ANNUM, FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
INSTITUTED 1803.
For Insuring Property of every kind throughout Great Britain, Ireland, and in Foreign Countries, from Loss or Damage by Fire.
ALFRED W. HARRIS AND CO.,
AGENTS—26, EUSTACE-STREET.
Beg to call the attention of Householders and all Owners of Property to the protection afforded by this Institution against calamitous ravages of fire, which, in a short time, may lay waste the fruits of a whole life of industry.
The experience of many years has made manifest to the public the promptitude and liberality with which all losses have been adjusted and paid by the Imperial Fire Office. The security afforded to the public comprises that of a large and wealthy proprietary, in addition to a Subscribed and invested Capital of
ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND POUNDS.
Insurances of every kind effected on the most favourable terms.
Rates and particulars of Insurance may be had as above, where any orders or instructions that may be addressed will meet with immediate attention.
Agents for the Imperial Life Office.

THE PUBLIC LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
FOR EFFECTING
LIFE INSURANCES AND INVESTMENTS,
ON LARGE OR SMALL SUMS OF MONEY,
IN CONNECTION WITH
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Incorporated pursuant to Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 110.
CAPITAL £1,000,000, IN SHARES OF £1 EACH,
WITH A DEPOSIT OF 5s.
CHIEF OFFICES, 47, CHARING-CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
DIRECTORS.
SIR PHILIP H. CLARKE, BART., Whelstone, near Barnet, Herts.
L. LAWRENCE, Esq., Grange-road, Dalston.
E. G. BRADLEY, Esq., Hampstead.
G. J. FARRANCE, Esq., Upper Belgrave-place, Eaton-square.
F. A. BURGETT, Esq., Abingdon Villas, Kensington.
BANKERS.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY,
21, Hanover-square.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
GEORGE JOHN FARRANCE, Esq., Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.
THIS ASSOCIATION presents to Insurers and investors of Capital the choice of many advantageous plans suited to the community generally. It undertakes several branches of Life Insurance, for which Tables have been prepared; it also developes a system of Investment which enables the small, as well as the large, capitalist to employ any amount of money at a high rate of interest, combined with solid security.
LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.
The system of Life Insurance adopted by this Association differs entirely from that of ordinary Life Insurance Institutions. It is a modification of the admirable suggestions of Dr. FARR, laid down in the Twelfth Report of the Registrar-General; and it embraces, as a salient feature, a thorough and continuous audit. Its chief objects are:—
1. To give every Insurer the highest order of security for his policy.
2. To enable him to cease his insurance at any time, and receive its full value for every premium paid.
3. To make a Life Policy an available floating security for financial purposes.
In order to secure these advantages to Insurers, the whole of the Nett Premiums paid by Policy-holders are invested in Government Securities, in the names of Trustees, on behalf of such Policy-holders. The Nett Premiums amount to four-fifths of the gross sums paid. The Trustees act under the powers of a special trust-deed, a copy of which is supplied to each Policy-holder.
INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT.
This Department consists of two branches—viz., Capital Stock Department, and Deposit Department—the chief features of each will be best seen under separate headings.
I.—AS TO CAPITAL STOCK.
The Capital of the Association is £100,000, in shares of £1 each, with a deposit of five shillings on every share subscribed. The powers of this Capital are in the distribution of the Directors, with the consent of the Shareholders, to extend the Capital to One Million Pounds.
The practice of the early Insurance Companies was to *concentrate* their capital into shares, sometimes as much as £500 each with £50 paid up; this necessitated a re-vested proprietary body, and consequently a restricted area of interest and support amongst the public. The Directors of this Association recognise the fact, that a large measure of success can only be attained by wielding together, as it were, into one mass as shareholders, insurers, and agents, persons occupying various positions in the social scale. Thus, therefore, they seek the co-operation, as Shareholders, not only of the professional, but also of the trading and industrial classes. Very few commercial undertakings offer to investors a more steady or remunerative return for capital than well-constituted Insurance Institutions.
As the most recent instance of "the steady and increasing return for capital," the Directors call the attention of the fact that the "City of London Life Assurance Society," to which Mr. Farrance (Managing Director of this Company) was Actuary, transferred their business, after fifteen years existence, to the "Eagle Life Office" on the 27th October instant, and that such transfer, after providing for the policy-holders, and for all other interests, *secured to the Shareholders the return of all their capital, with a bonus addition of twenty-five per cent.*, they having received interest at five per cent. during the whole period of its existence.
The advantages presented to Shareholders in this Association are:—
1. A guaranteed interest of five per cent. on all paid-up capital. This will include the dividends in Consols, Stock (half the Capital by the Deed of Trust being invested in Consols), and be paid before profits are reckoned. This is regarded as working expense.
2. Twenty per cent. of the profits will be distributed rateably amongst the Shareholders every year after the first division.
3. Liability practically limited, by means of the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, to the amount of the capital subscribed.
II. AS TO DEPOSITS.
Deposits made by special agreement for fixed periods can be withdrawn without notice. Deposits are received and interest allowed thereon, at the following rates until further notice:—
With one month's notice of withdrawal 2½ per cent. per annum.
" two " " 3 "
" three " " 3½ "
" six months and upwards " 5 "
LOANS.
A liberal system of Loans, on approved personal or other securities, will be carried on by the Association.
All applications for Shares, &c., to be made to G. J. FARRANCE, Managing Director, 47, Charing-cross.
*** *Public and Private Agents wanted, in London, and in every part of the United Kingdom.*

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
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This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
SPECIAL FEATURES.
ASSURANCE POLICIES RENDERED ADDITIONALLY VALUABLE.
The following SPECIAL AND PECULIAR FEATURES *have been adopted by this Society in order to render its Policies additionally valuable as Securities; and to offer to the Insurer, in the event of unforeseen difficulties arising, means whereby their Policies may be saved from forfeiture. With the Exception of the first, these Features apply only to ordinary Insurers on the whole term of Life Scale, whose age at the time of entry did not exceed 55 years, and who have paid to the Society not less than four years' premiums.*
1. POLICIES NOT VOID BY LIMITS OF RESIDENCE BEING EXCEEDED. If, after a Policy has been *bona fide* assigned, the Life Insured exceeds the limits of residence without the necessary permission having first been obtained, the Holder will not, on that account, lose his interest in the Assurance, provided he informs the Society of the circumstance within ten days of its becoming known to him, and pays the extra rate required for the additional risk.
2. SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. In the event of an Insurer being unable, from some temporary cause, to pay the next premium, the Directors, upon application being made within the days of grace, will, under certain fixed conditions, extend the time for payment, for any period not exceeding six months, without requiring the Insured to procure a Medical Certificate of health, or subjecting the Policy to the risk of forfeiture.
3. FREE POLICIES. In the event of a with-profit Insurer, who has not received cash bonuses, being unable from any cause to keep up his Policy, the Directors will grant him a FREE POLICY, that is, a Policy *exempted from future payments*, for such a sum as 40 per cent. of the total premiums he may have paid would insure; or, if insured without profits, for such a sum as 55 per cent., of the premiums paid would insure. Thus—Suppose a with-profit Insurer 39 years of age, after having paid say £100, in Premiums, is unable longer to continue his payments, and desires to exchange his present Policy for a Free Policy; the Directors would (provided he had not received any cash bonuses) grant him one, "for such a sum as a Single Premium of £40 will insure at age 39, namely, about £100, *being the whole amount of Premiums he would have paid.* Free Policies at other ages would be granted on the same principle.
4. SURRENDER OF POLICIES FOR CASH. Should circumstances render it preferable, Insurers may receive a liberal sum in cash for the surrender of their Policies to the Society.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.
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Our DECEMBER FASHIONS are now ready, and include a most beautiful variety of
NEW BONNETS, MILLINERY, MANTLES,
SHAWLS, PLAIN and FANCY DROGUET CLOTHS,
The Newest Styles in TARTAN do. do.
NEW VELVET FLOUNCED SILKS, FANCY DRESSES,
FURS, WARM HOSIERY,
GAUNTLETS, SLEEVES, POLKA JACKETS, GLOVES,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
And a Choice Stock of
NEW FLOWERS, RIBBONS, LACES,
OPERA MANTLES, EVENING DRESS.
Also a Large Variety of Jewellery, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Papier Mache and other elegant Fancy Articles suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
TODD, BURNS, & CO.,
47, MARY-STREET.
GOODS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES AT TRADE PRICE.
P.S.—CHRISTMAS.—We beg to Give Notice that, in consequence of Christmas Day this year falling on a Sunday, our Establishment will be CLOSED on Monday, the 26th instant. TODD, BURNS, AND CO.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
22 VIC., CAP. XXV.
For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.
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With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.
The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum.
The Assets exceeds £220,000.
The Uncalled Capital exceeds £160,000.
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The Right Hon Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman,
George Alexander Hamilton, Esq.
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Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.
Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.
Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
The Premiums of this Society are applicable to all ordinary classes of risk. The rate in each particular case is dependent upon the nature of the duties and the extent of responsibility or trust reposed. The terms are favourable, and of a liberal character, and considerable advantages are given to persons *Assuring their Lives in conjunction with Guarantee.*
The Guarantee Policies of this Society are authorised (by Special Act of Parliament) to be accepted by the Treasury Poor Law Board, and other Public Departments, and are already accepted by the leading London and Provincial Joint-Stock and Private Banks, the principal Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices, Public Companies, Institutions, and Commercial Firms thoughout the kingdom.
WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society,
24, Dame-street, Dublin.

Medical.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by

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B. HYAM'S NOVELTIES
FOR THE WINTER SEASON.

The GUINEA COATS and VESTS are now made from HEAVY CLOTHS, and can be strongly recommended as useful Garments for the EARLY WINTER SEASON.

The CELEBRATED WINTER CONJOINT GARMENTS, made from one material in entire Suits, from 31s. 6d. The true-fitting Trousers and Vests, from 20s. Youths' School Suits, from 13s. 6d. Boys' Belt Suit, from 9s. 6d. upwards. All these Conjoint Garments are made fashionably, and in the newest and best styles.

FOR CLERICAL GENTLEMEN.
Every description of Clothing kept ready made, or made to Order, at very reasonable prices.

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MRS. ALCOCK respectfully announces the Arrival of Additional Novelties in Millinery, Mantles, Wreaths, Dresses, Sleeves &c. Also, a Case of Patent Steel Skirts. Ladies' own Materials made up for Morning, Promenade, Evening Dresses, Cloaks, &c.
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OUTFITS SUPPLIED BY
R. HUNT AND CO.,
34, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Marked, Washed, Packed, and Shipped on the shortest notice.
R. H. and Co.'s printed Outfit Lists sent post free on application.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS?
TRY OURS.—WE HAVE
BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S,
of every Size and Price;
THE MATERIALS AND HAND SEWING EXCELLENT,
with all the New Improvements in Shape.
The Patent and Sans Fly, Collars, Ties, and Braces.
MARY CRAIG,
47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

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Our Napoleon Frock in Black, Blue, Brown, and Gray, is so well known to the Nobility, Officers of the Army, and Gentry of Ireland, as to require no comment.
THE NAPOLEON CAPE
is made of the same cloth as the Frock peculiar to our House. It is warm, loose, and useful. No gentleman should be without this most fashionable negligé Cape.
THE NAPOLEON WRAPPER,
or ALLIANCE OVERCOAT.
This elegant Coat is neither so tight as the Frock nor so wide as the Cape; it can be worn by itself or over another, and combines so many desirable properties that we pronounce it the perfection of Winter Overcoats. All the above have our patent sleeves, &c., and may be obtained at once, quilted or plain.
GEO. MACDONA and CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
CLOTHIERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
AND ROBE MAKERS TO THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, Ready-made & made to Order, 10 per cent. under City prices, at
WEBB & COMPANY'S,
10, 11, and 12, CORN-MARKET.
WINTER TROUSERS from Ten Shillings and Threepence, to Twenty-one Shillings.
WINTER WALKING COATS, Nineteen Shillings and Ninepence; with Vest and Trousers to match, Thirty-three Shillings.
SUPERFINE WINTER TWEED COATS, Twenty-five Shillings; with Vest and Trousers to match, Forty-five Shillings.
WINTER OVERCOATS in the named varieties.
INVERNESS, HIGHLAND, AND BALMORAL CAPES.
THE ORDER DEPARTMENT we recommend for *Dress Clothing*. In it we make no additional charge.
WINTER HOSIERY, comprising Printed *Flannel* Shirts; *Red, White, and Blue* Flannel Vests; Flannel Drawers, Guernsey Vests and Drawers; Hose, Gloves, &c., &c.
GENTLEMEN'S Silk Handkerchiefs, Ties, &c.
HATS AND CLOTH CAPS.
AT
WEBB & COMPANY'S,
Tailoring and Outfitting Warerooms,
10, 11, & 12, CORN-MARKET.

THE CUIRASS SHIRT,
Six for 20s.
R. HUNT AND CO.,
MAKERS,
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AND
22 FLEET-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
PATRONISED by the QUEEN. — SAMUELS, 20, NASSAU-STREET, Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments and Working Jewellery. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Guards, &c., with numerous fancy articles, suitable for Presents, at remarkably Low Prices. No. 29.

OPENING of the New Paris Clock Warerooms.—Knowing the want of such in this city, and being convinced of the impossibility of selecting Wareroom Clocks from the limited supply of an ordinary Stock, I have devoted my large warerooms, over my Watch and Jewellery Establishment, exclusively to the largest and best display ever seen in Dublin, and have placed myself in direct communication with the Makers in Paris, and have made arrangements for a constant supply of the newest designs in Bronze, Gilt, and many rare mechanical and marvellous clocks, to an inspection of which and my prices I respectfully invite the attention of those requiring such.
New inventions in Portable Alarms, Office, and Carriage Clocks.
THOMAS BRUNKER,
Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Electro Plater,
111, GRAFTON-STREET,
(Opposite the Provost's.)

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). A though simple in its action and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
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A Set, with Gold Springs, from - - 5 5 0
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THE RAVENSDALE
CORN, FLOUR, RICE, STARCH, AND
BISCUIT STORES,
40, WELLINGTON QUAY, DUBLIN,
opposite the Metal Bridge.
*** WHERE EVERY VARIETY OF FARINACEOUS FOOD OFFERED FOR SALE IS, OF ITS KIND, THE *PUREST* AND *FINEST* PROCURABLE.
Goods forwarded to all parts of the City and Suburbs.
PLEASE OBSERVE,
*** TERMS—CASH IN THE STORE OR ON DELIVERY.
All Sacks and Bags Charged for till Returned.

DR. CAHILL IN AMERICA.
The CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH, of Saturday next, the 17th inst., will contain the first of a Series of Letters from this gifted and popular writer, replete with information on subjects of the most interesting nature.
Publishing Office, 7, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

GAS IN COUNTRY RESIDENCES.
Patent Apparatus for producing Gas from Coal, Peat, or other Material, perfectly free from Impurity and Gas Tar.
JOSHUA EDMUNDSON & CO. have now Models, by means of their Patent Gas Apparatus, a great number of the Residences, Farm Steadings, Out Offices, &c., of the Nobility and Gentry in Ireland, and have received in every case the most satisfactory assurances of the success of their mode of lighting, and the purity of the Gas produced by the Apparatus.
J. E. & Co. will give every information as to price, size, &c., and lists of places where the works have been erected, on application at their Gas Apparatus Manufactory, 38, Capel-street, where one used for lighting the Premises can be seen in operation.
Country Towns lighted at a very small cost.
HART'S PATENT ECONOMIZING GAS BURNERS,
PRICE FOURPENCE EACH.
GAS-FITTING AND IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT,
34, 38, and 38, CAPEL-STREET.
JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO.
Agents for MILNER'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES AND BOXES.
P.S.—J. Edmundson and Co.'s Establishment will not be open on the 26th instant.

THE PROTESTANT AND CONSERVATIVE
WEEKLY PAPER,
"THE SATURDAY HERALD,"
A First-class Weekly Paper, of Sixteen pages, the first number of which was issued on Saturday, the 17th September, is now published every Saturday.
"THE SATURDAY HERALD" contains a full account of all the Ecclesiastical, Army, Navy, Parliamentary, Agricultural, and Commercial Intelligence of the past week. Reports of all Fairs, Markets, and other events of interest of the week; together with all the Latest Telegraphic Intelligence, up to the hour of going to press.
"THE SATURDAY HERALD" will be always distinguished as a firm supporter of Protestantism, an upholder of the Constitution of the Country, and an advocate of useful and necessary Reform. Its Leading Articles will be written by men of talent and ability; its Reporting and Selections will be carefully attended to; and no pains will be spared to supply what has hitherto been an acknowledged want—viz., a First-class Protestant Weekly Paper, at a price which will place it at the command of every class of the Protestant Community.
To accomplish this neither trouble nor outlay will be spared, and its proprietors feel confident of meriting and obtaining that most liberal support which has been bestowed on its daily cotemporary, THE IRISH TIMES, by the Conservative and Protestant Public of Ireland.
Subscription to "THE SATURDAY HERALD."

STAMPED.				UNSTAMPED.			
Yearly	-	£0	17 6	Yearly	-	£0	13 0
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THE MOLYNEUX YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The next meeting of the above society will be held on to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 35, Molesworth-street, to commence at half-past 7 o'clock, precisely. Scripture portion to be considered—Heb. iii. chap. A lecture by the Rev. F. F. Carmichael, A.B. Subject—"The Progress of Liberty."

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—Saturday 17th.
Morning Tide 2-14. Evening 2-40.

Money Market.

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET—WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14.

The English Funds have shown rather a depressing tendency to-day, and have declined a quarter per cent. for Consols and an-eighth for New Threes; this is, in a great measure, owing to the dull state of business at this season of the year in this market; Consols not quoted for cash, but for account a decline of an eighth took place; New Threes declined 7s. 6d. for cash, not quoted for account; City Debentures steady at last price; no dealing recorded in Railway Debentures to-day; Bank of Ireland Stock steady, quoted ex dividend, but not dealt in to-day; Hibernian Banks and Royals steady; Nationals steady at last price; British and Irish and City of Dublin Steam Shares for sale; Ship Building Shares and Glasgow Steam wanted; Dundalk Steam for sale; Canal Stock in good demand at 47; National Insurance sellers; Patriotic buyers at last price; Consumers' Gas sellers under last price; Carysfort Mines steady at 10s. 6d.; Connerres fluctuated a good deal to-day, but leave off very firm at the prices; General Mines advanced 5s and in good demand; Mining Company of Ireland advanced 5s.; Wicklow Coppers for sale at 56; In Railways—Ballymena half-years advanced 5s.; County Downs steady; Bandons firm; Passages quoted ex. d.; Belfast Junctions steady; Drogheda advanced 5s.; Kingstown Stock wanted, the half shares advanced 10s. and the quarter shares 5s.; Wicklows sellers at last price; Dundalks wanted, sellers at an advance on last price; Cashel Stock heavy at last price; South Easterns steady at last price; Killarneys declined an eighth; Midlands steady; Kilkenny Stock wanted; Limericks declined 5s.; in Preference Shares—Drogheda No. 3 Shares advanced 5s.; Wicklow steady; Dundalk, class A, advanced an eighth, class B steady at par; Cashel four per cent. Shares advanced 7s. 6d. and in good demand; Kilkenny Stock wanted; Limerick five per cents. advanced 10s., the six per cents. wanted.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(Daily News' City Article.)

Tuesday Evening.

The funds showed a tendency to recovery during the greater part of the day, but in the a ternoon there was a relapse. In the share markets there was a panic in anticipation of the settlement, but great firmness still manifested. There was a fair demand for money to-day at 2½ per cent. for choice bills. There were no operations in bullion at the Bank to day.

Times City Article.

Tuesday Evening.

The English funds have been without animation to-day although the general feeling of confidence appears undiminished. The probability of a financial operation on behalf of Russia, continues to exercise influence. The demand for discount was larger than yesterday. In the foreign Exchanges this a ternoon, there was a slight recovery in Australian rates. The Railway market has again been firm, and in several of the leading British stocks, a further advance has taken place.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money and Account	95⅞
Account	95⅞
New Threes, ...	95½
NOON FUNDS.	
Consols, Money	95⅛
Consols for Account, ...	95⅛
New Threes, ...	95⅝
ONE P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	95⅛
Account, ...	95⅛
New Threes	95½
2.15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols, Money	95⅛
Account, ...	95⅛
New Threes	95½
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols, Money	shut.
Account	95⅛
New Threes	95½

NOON SUMMARY.—Bank Stock, 95½; Indian Scrip, 103¼ ex div.; Amburg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6¾; Caledonians, 92⅜; Grand Trunks, 41½ 2; Great Westerns, 68½; London and South Western, 97½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnsaire, 37½; South Eastern, 82½; Midland Stock, 108½; North British, 61; York, and No.th Midland, 94½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 78¾; Lombardo Venetia, 12¾. French firm, but unchanged in price. Consols opened dull, and continue so all the morning. They are 95⅛, exactly, alternately buyers and sellers. Indian Scrip 103½ to ¾. Shares steady and firm, but with exception of the settlement there is little or nothing doing. Contangoes are moderate. London, Leeds, and Midland, about ¼ to ⅜. Dovers, three-sixteenths to ½. Caledonians, ¼ to ½. Canadas and Trunks, very strong at 10½ to ¾.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY.—Funds remained flat. The telegraph relative to the Suez Canal has apparently induced a few speculative sales, and consols slightly declined. Share market, however, continues firm, with improving tendency.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, 12-7 P.M.—Funds opened with a drooping tendency. Rentes, 70.55. 3-30 p.m.—The market has been flat, but improved at the close. Rentes, 70.50, being a decline of one-eighth since yesterday.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6½; Caledonians, 92½ 3; Chester and Holyhead, 50½; Eastern Counties, 57½ 8; Great Northern, 106 7; Great Northern, A. 95 6; Great Western, 61¼ ⅝; Grand Trunk of Canada, 42¾ ½; Great Southern and Western, 112 113; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 99¾ ⅝; London and North Western, 98½; London and South Western, 97½; Leeds Northern, 48½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 37¼ ½; Midland, 108¾; North British, 61½; South Eastern, 82½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 94½ ¾; York and North Midland, 75. Consols have been very inactive, but dull, and closed weak at the lowest point, 95⅛ sellers. Indian steady at 103¾ ½. Shares firm, and prices well maintained, but except the arrangements as of accounts, there has been little doing. Dovers very firm at about 83 to ½. Others about the same as opening. Canadians inactive. French steady.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST.—DECEMBER 14.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols			—
Ditto for new account 8th December, ...			—
Ditto for new account 9th January, ...			95⅛
New 3 per Cent. Stock			94½ ¾
Ditto for account, 8th December			—
Ditto for new account, 9th January			—
LOCAL DEBENTURES.			
City Debentures, 4 per cent of £92 Ca 2d, £88 paid			88½
JOINT-STOCK BANKS.			
National Bank, £25 paid			50
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Grand Canal Company £100 paid			47
MINES.			
Carysfort Mining Company (Limited) 10s paid			10s 6d
Connoree Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) 10s paid			...16s, 1 6d, 18s 3d
General Mining Co. of Ireland, £4 paid ...			3½
Mining Co. of Ireland, £7 paid, ...			13½
RAILWAYS.			
Belfast and Ballymena, half shares, £25 paid,		...	21½ xd
Cork and Bandon, £50 paid		...	12
Dublin and Drogheda, £5 paid, ...		...	75
Dublin and Kingstown, half shares, ...		...	49
Ditto, quarter shares....		...	24½
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid, ...		...	5½
Irish South Eastern, (Carlow and Kilkenny)		...	7½
PREFERENCE SHARES.			
Waterford and Limerick, 5 per cent redeemable paid		£50 ...	32½
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent, perpetual paid, Class A		£10 ...	10½ ¼

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock. The stock brokers' offices are closed on Saturdays at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th December. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thurs	Fris.	Sat.
per cent. consols.....	—	95⅛	—	95⅛	95⅛	—
Ditto Account.....	—	95	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95
3 per cent. stock.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 percent. stock.....	94½	94½	—	94½	94½	94½
Ditto Account.....	94½	—	—	94½	94½	94½
Bank Stock.....	—	—	—	—	—	—

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and Newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the undermentioned dates:—

Constantinople, via Marseilles ...	Six p.m.	Dec. 15.
West Indies and Pacific (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.)	One p.m.,	Dec. 16.
America (Boston) (Q.)	Ten a.m.,	Dec. 18.
Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius and India (Bombay), via Marseilles	Six p.m.,	Dec. 19.
India (Calcutta), China, &c. (S.)	One p.m.,	Dec. 19.
America (New York) (S.) ...	One p.m.,	Dec. 20.
Constantinople, via Marseilles ...	Six p.m.,	Dec. 21.
America (Q.)	Ten a.m.,	Dec. 22.
West Coast of Africa, America (New York and Bahamas) (Li.) ...	Six p.m.,	Dec. 23.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	Six p.m.,	Dec. 25.
India (Bombay) (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.), America (New York) (S.)	One p.m.,	Dec. 26.
Constantinople, via Marseilles ...	Six p.m.,	Dec. 28.
America (Q.)	Ten a.m.,	Dec. 28.
Constantinople, via Marseilles ...	Six p.m.,	Dec. 29.
France, Italy, and Switzerland ...	One and Six p.m.,	daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany ...	Six p.m.,	daily.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed "via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO OUR ADVERTISERS AND THE PUBLIC.

DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE "IRISH TIMES."

CLONDALKIN PAPER MILLS,
NOVEMBER 30th, 1859.

We certify, that for the last Three Months, we have regularly supplied the "IRISH TIMES" with Twelve Reams of Paper per day, each Ream containing 500 Sheets, making the total quantity supplied SIX THOUSAND SHEETS PER DAY.
THOMAS SHERRY AND SON.

62, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET,
NOVEMBER 30TH, 1859.

We certify that we have for a considerable time past supplied the "IRISH TIMES" with four reams of paper every day, containing
TWO THOUSAND SHEETS.
S. GOODBODY RYAN & CO.

The circulation of the "IRISH TIMES," is now as certified above steadily established at
EIGHT THOUSAND COPIES PER DAY.

THE continued boasts of one of our contemporaries compel us to give the above letters, as the best and most tangible proof of the circulation of this journal. They are written by two of the most respectable and extensive paper manufacturers in Ireland. On their testimony it proved that the circulation of the IRISH TIMES averages 8,000 copies each day. The whole Daily Press of Ireland, taken together, with the exception of the *Freeman's Journal*, cannot claim a circulation approaching to this.

Auctions.

Owners of Property can have their Auction Advertisements inserted as below (if not exceeding Six Lines) for One Shilling. After Six Lines at the rate of Sixpence for every additional three lines.

AUCTIONS TO BE HELD THIS DAY.

AT BLACKROCK, CO. DUBLIN.
The Interest in the Lease of a Handsome Cottage Residence, subject to a head-rent of £25 per year, and held for a term of 700 years, from November, 1835.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

AT THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS.
Sale of 150 Hhds. of Barbadoes Sugar, Valencia Raisins, &c.
To commence at 2 o'clock.

AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE DOCK.
Sale of St. John's Deals and Birch Timber, Crown Memel Timber, Lathwood, &c.
To commence at 1 o'clock.

AT DYCER'S REPOSITORY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
A Choice Herd of Alderney, Jersey, and Guernsey Cows and Heifers.

AT THE GLEBE HOUSE, DELGANY.
Continuation of Extensive Sale of Household Furniture, Hay, Horses, Cattle, Vehicles, Harness, &c.
To commence at 12 o'clock.

AT 62, UPPER STEPHEN-STREET.
Continuation of sale of the Stock in Trade of a Wholesale Timber and Slate Merchant; also, some Modern Household Furniture, &c.
To commence at 12 o'clock.

AT MARYVILLE COTTAGES, SANDYMOUNT.
Sale of Household Furniture and Effects, Pianoforte, &c.
To commence at 12 o'clock.

AT 23, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
Continuation of sale of Hosiery, Haberdashery, &c.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

AT 16, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.
Peremptory Sale of a large variety of Plated Ware and Hall-Marked Jewellery.
To commence at 12 o'clock.

AUCTIONS TO BE HELD TO-MORROW.

AT 9, GREAT DENMARK-STREET.
Sale of Fashionable Household Furniture, handsome Tapestry and Kidderminster Carpets and Hearth Rugs; a Chimney Glass, of large dimensions, in rich Carved and Gilt Frames, &c.
To commence at 12 o'clock.

AT 6, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
Sale of Extensive and Valuable Collection of Pictures, chiefly of the modern English and French Schools.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!
The Largest Selection of
LADIES', GIRLS', AND INFANTS' TRIMMED FELT HATS.
In all the New Shapes. Prices very moderate.
BARNARDO'S,
36, MARY-STREET.

MILITARY GENTLEMEN
will effect a saving of Twenty per cent. by ordering their
CIVIL CLOTHING
from
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
12, & 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET,
DUBLIN.

FASHION AND ECONOMY.
MOIR & RITCHIE, MERCHANT TAILORS,
(Successors to Sir Richard Baker.)
11, Dawson-street, next Macken's Hotel,
respectfully invite attention to their stock of Winter Goods, comprising all the Novelties in Coatings, Vestings, and Trouserings for the season, which they offer at *prices considerably under* those usually charged in Dawson-street, at the same time preserving the *style* and *quality of material*.
☞ Extra advantages offered to cash customers.

SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SONS,
DRAPERS, MILITARY AND COURT TAILORS,
2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,
Respectfully informs Noblemen and Gentlemen visiting the city, that their present stock of
WINTER GOODS
has been selected and imported from some of the most eminent West of England and Scotch Manufacturers, and will be found, in quality and prices, well deserving the attention of Cash Purchasers.
Naval and Military Outfits executed on the shortest notice, and in strict conformity to the Admiralty and Whitehall regulations, much under London Prices.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15TH.

ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION, COLLEGE-STREET—Professor Glover's Readings and Vocal Illustrations of the Irish Melodies. To commence at Eight o'clock.
ROTUNDO—Mr. Henry's Demonstrations of the Heavens, with music from Haydn's Creation. To commence at a quarter past Eight o'clock.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL—Closed till the 26th inst., when the Christmas Pantomime will be produced.
QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"Virginius, or the Roman Father;" "The Irish Tiger;" to conclude with "The Two Queens."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good faith.

Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 1 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, December 10, amounted to 50,854 copies, making an average of 8,475 copies daily.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, DEC. 15.

THOSE who remember the ceremonial of our University commencements prior to the last four years must, if present, have been struck by the remarkable change which has taken place. *Then* there was a real Proctor of an imaginary Senate. In vain the Beadle hammered his silver mace and vociferated *ad scrutinium*. The Proctors, senior and junior, by turns performed a gyration round a table, where were pens, ink, paper, &c., but no "Senators." All was done in silence and mystery, as if in the presence of the phantoms of departed benefactors. Some four years since, a movement was set on foot to give vitality and existence to the Senate which was supposed, indeed, to exist, but never was. The Board, we believe, cheerfully acceded to the proposal, and now every name submitted for a degree must pass under the scrutiny of a body, which, when assembled, is second to none either in position or in learning. One day is annually set apart for the transaction of business, respecting matters for which it is now imperative that the decrees of the Board of Trinity College should have the assent of the Senate. Three days are set apart for the actual conferring of degrees, and on these days now there is so large an attendance of ladies and friends of the candidates, that it is a matter of some difficulty to procure tickets.

The *Comitia* of yesterday was more than usually interesting. Mr. Whiteside, one of the members of the University, obtained a complimentary degree; and the Board, amidst the acclamations of the Senate, conferred an honorary degree of LL.D. on Captain M'Clintock. The proceedings from first to last were conducted with dignity and order. Everything had been arranged most carefully, and passed off successfully. Yet, to us there appeared to be too much of that mediæval statliness and formality, which may suit an ancient University, but is not in character with one whose spirit is progressive, and belongs more to the present than the past. With the exception of the terse, pointed, and classical address of Dr. Todd, when he enumerated the merits of Captain M'Clintock, the proceedings were "dumb show" to the majority of the audience. The only bit of real life about the matter was the simultaneous rising of the Senate and auditory when the name of M'Clintock was pronounced. Then arose a simultaneous and enthusiastic cheer unusual in that Hall. Reverend and grave seniors vied with the undergraduate in this expression of welcome to the intrepid navigator who solved the mystery of years, and brought back those sad and ominous relics of as brave a crew as ever dared Arctic peril. That cheer and the heartiness of that reception, could not be purchased by any man, or obtained by any despotic power. Captain M'Clintock must have felt the sincerity of that emotion, and known that the Board, in proposing his name, had but anticipated the wishes of all.

Still, there is room for more vitality and reality in these customary *Comitia*. We miss the recitation of the Greek and English poems which forms so remarkable a feature in the Oxford Universities. We might suggest, too, that annually a statement might be publicly made by the Registrar, as to the state of education within the walls, the triumphs won at public competitive examinations, and the progress of so great an institution. This is done, and with advantage too, at the annual meetings of the Queen's University. Our University has far more reason for pride: she can afford to look without envy upon the triumphs of other institutions when she looks upon the magnificent array of those won by her own sons. There is in the management of the University nothing to conceal, nothing to be ashamed of; nay, on the contrary, there is every reason to be proud, not only of the changes which have taken place in the University, but of the spirit which actuated them. It was with some feeling of disappointment, then, that we heard nothing of the University from the University herself. And, yet, a most favourable opportunity was presented yesterday for inaugurating in some way worthy of its importance the new epoch which has commenced. Yesterday the successful candidates for gold medals were called before the Vice-Chancellor, and from him received what was at once the reward of past success and an omen of that success to come. But there was no mention made of the University Scholarships—two of which were granted two months since, and whose institution, unless we are very much deceived, will have a most important effect upon our University education.

It may be said that to recount past progress and success does not befit the solemn dignity of an ancient University. But the age of "forms" is gone, and that of realities is rapidly coming upon the stage. No University can now, no more than any other body, rest complacently upon traditions of the past. As Mr. Disraeli said of England, the University belongs to the Old World and to the New. In modern trials she has proved her power, and it is due not only to herself, but to those who are about to select their place of education, that the claims of the University of Dublin to pre-eminence above all rival institutions should be known. This would add life and interest to a scene otherwise a matter of formalities. It would afford a satisfactory test of progress achieved, and, doubtless, it would be no small source of encouragement to competitors for position and competence in England or India to know that their victories would be honourably mentioned by their University, as well as due to her teaching

The *Times* on the arrival in England of the Disbanded Troops from India:—

On Friday last the good ship Inkermann arrived at Blackwall from Calcutta with a remarkably fine body of troops on board. She will be followed by other vessels from the same port, similarly freighted, until in the end 8,000 or 10,000 seasoned soldiers will have been transferred from India to England. "No bad thing, either," the reader will remark. Perhaps not, as far as appearance goes, but unluckily these men, or others in their places, have all to go back again, and are only brought over here for the express purpose of taking the return voyage. To cut the story short, these 500 soldiers who were put on shore last week at Blackwall, and some of whom found their way to Mr. Yardley's presence a few hours afterwards, represent the first instalment of the "Company's Europeans," or, in other words, that local army which we managed so badly as to lose it altogether after infinite pains had been spent in raising it.

The old East India Company enjoyed the privilege of maintaining not only an army of Sepoys, but an army of Europeans, the latter force being 10,000 or 15,000 strong. These soldiers, who were recruited in this country for service in India, were attested as troops of the Company, and the Company was the master which they swore to obey. When the last India Bill was passed it was conceived that this local army would be transferred as a matter of course from the service of the Company to that of the Queen; but the men themselves took a different view of the matter. They held that their engagements terminated with the termination of that Government which they had sworn to serve, and they asked for a new enlistment. They had no wish as a body to abandon their calling, but they saw an opportunity before them which was too alluring to be disregarded. According to their impressions of the case, they were entitled to be addressed as free men once more, and to receive the gratification of a fresh offer, and, above all, of a fresh bounty. Here and there, perhaps, a man might have taken his discharge, but, as a general rule, the troops only wanted a new biring, with its day or two of liberty and its agreeable donative. It cannot be positively asserted that in making this claim they had the law on their side, but the amount of the demand was trifling, the deserts of the men were extraordinary, and it was evident that, whether right or wrong, they were firmly possessed with the opinions they advanced. Lord Clyde, we believe, took a common sense view of the matter, and, though he acted with scrupulous discretion in the affair, and encountered the rising spirit of insubordination with his usual vigour, it is understood that he would have preferred to give the men the benefit of the doubt, and reward their previous services with the indulgence they claimed rather than stand out for the letter of an ungracious law. However, the civilians of Calcutta decided otherwise, and refused altogether to entertain the demands of the troops. The result was disturbance, stopping just short of a general mutiny, till in the end the Government was fain to propose terms of settlement, so devised that everybody lost and nobody gained. The men said their term of service had ceased, and asked for a fresh hiring and a new bounty; the Government had refused the bounty and the hiring, but now admitted that the service had come to an end, and that the men who did not choose to stay were at liberty to go. Of course, with this alternative before them, they went, and here they are actually coming back to England by five hundreds at a time.

Their arrival places the practical absurdity of the whole affair in its fullest light. These troops were enlisted, equipped, and sent out to India a short time ago at an enormous expense. They became acclimatised and accustomed to Indian duty, and the country was just beginning to reap the fruits of its outlay, when, in pursuance of the policy above described, they are all sent home again. As soon as they get here they are met by recruiting-sergeants, are re-enlisted by scores at a time, and placed on the strength of her Majesty's army, to be sent in due course on foreign service, and, in all probability, back to India. To the natural course of events many of them will find themselves on their return voyage to Calcutta before the year 1860 has come to an end; and that, in fact, is the very prospect they are contemplating. They have not the least objection to a soldier's life, as is seen by their enlisting again directly; they are not to the least disqualified for further service, as is seen by their being so promptly enlisted. The whole affair turned upon their getting the benefit of what they regarded as a good piece of luck, and, as they could not obtain this in one form, they have taken it in another. A few rupees on the spot 12 months ago would have given them their hearts' content. This gratification was denied them, and in its stead they have had to be sent at the expense of the state from Calcutta to England, re-enlisted, provided not only with a fresh bounty, but with a fresh kit and all the other paraphernalia of a recruit, and finally will be sent all the way back again from England to Calcutta, there to be employed in exactly the same duties as before. It is not a good bargain for the country. India is a long way off at the best, but this kind of management makes the case worse than ever.

The whole proceeding has evinced the most deplorable lack of judgment on the part of the Indian Administration. Even the dry legal question itself was not entirely free from doubt, but it was a mistake to rest upon this legal question at all. Assuming that what the men asked was a favour, yet the favour had been earned and its cost was inconsiderable, whereas the refusal involved risks of no common magnitude. In fact, if it had not been for the admirable management by which Lord Clyde contrived to keep the men on the side of order, matters might have come to such a pass that the loss of 10,000 troops would have been the least part of the business. The issue, too, which was thus forced upon the men left them no fair chance of retracing their steps. When they were told that they might remain as they were, or receive their discharge, they had no option but to accept the latter alternative. To close with the former would be to confess themselves beaten, to forego their claims, and to remain in a service which had become disagreeable under masters to whom they had given offence. On the other side was the prospect of an immediate holiday, a pleasant three months' voyage, another sight of Old England, and the original object of their desire—a fresh bounty to crown all. So, of course, they chose to come home again, and some hundreds of them have already gone through the programme described, and have become soldiers once more. In a few months they may be shipped off to Calcutta again, and then the case will be complete.

Such has been the course of this most blundering transaction. The troops believed they were in the right, and though they were perhaps mistaken, according to the letter of the law, it is the general opinion both in India and England that their claims had a favourable aspect when measured by general expediency. A few of them did, indeed, proceed to the extremity of mutiny, but the majority kept so far within the law as to escape its reach, and are accordingly still regarded as eligible soldiers. All the difficulty might have been saved by proper foresight and a polite appreciation of circumstances. There was a time when the disbursement of an insignificant sum would have anticipated every complaint, and produced a spirit of satisfaction and thankfulness. The Government of Calcutta allowed that time to pass by, and took its stand upon the law. The consequence is, that the outlay originally begrudged has been incurred ten times over, and that a world of embarrassment has been encountered besides. We hope we see the last of the matter in the absurdity of the re-enlistments now reported, but if India is to be other than a loss to us, we cannot afford such mistakes in future.

The *Daily News* on the War between Spain and Morocco:—

That the Spaniards have miscalculated their means for the humiliation of Morocco is already indicated by two important facts. Their government has just decreed a levy of 50 000 men, to take effect as early as next month; and their journals are compelled to moderate their triumphant language with the admission that dysentery and cholera have broken out in their African camp. A single levy of 50,000 invol

Doctor in Theologia:
Rev. Arthurus Gore Ryder.
Doctores in Medicina:
Ricardus Dane et Thomas Gulielmus Shea.

BACCALAUREI IN ARTIBUS.

Moderatores Seniores.—Johannes Penfland Mahaffy (*discip. schol.*), Hen Franciscus Tyrrell (*discip. schol.*), Henricus Johannes Moore, Gul. Bookey Brownrigg (*discip. schol.*), Gulielmus Sherlock, Edward Gulielmus O'Brien (*soc. com.*), Thomas Gulielmus Geraldus Fitzgibbon (*discip. schol.*), Johannes Fletcher Divies (*discip. schol.*)

Moderatores Juniores.—Jacobus R Stewart (*discip. schol.*), Johannes Jacobus Browne (*discip. schol.*), Philipus Crampton Smyly, Cecil Lillingston, Ricardus Irvine, Thos. Eccleston Bell (*n. f. schol.*), Thomas Benson Pollock.

Respondentes.—Henricus A Dixon, Josephus Abbott, Gulielmus Smith, Fredericus Jacobus Owens, Georgius Thomas Grant, Jacobus Morris, Jacobus Ross, Gulielmus Stokes, Georgius Walsh, Johannes Newenham Hoare (*discip. schol.*), Conolly Twigg (*discip. schol.*), Lewis Rolandus Detmore (*discip. schol.*), Franciscus Cooper.

Senior Commensales.—Gulielmus Johannes Napier, Robertus Stephanus O'Brien.

Junior Commensales.—Edvardus Leeson Bowes, Edwin Pennefather, R. R. Brunskill, Carolus Dancer Campbell, Jacobus Gulielmus Collins, Johannes Rathbone Cowdroy, Georgius Josephus Cockburn, Robertus Thomas Denniston, Edvardus Denny, Thomas, Robertus Lockett Dobbin, Johannes Jacobus Dickinson, Gulielmus Joshua Flennell, Johannes Douglass Duggan, Johannes Butlerus Hamilton, Johannes G. Hopkins, Ricardus O. Humfrey, Johannes Kilkelly, Jacobus M'Grath, Josephus Malpas, Carolus Woolaston Manwaring, Gulielmus Mitchell, Johannes Morgan, Edvardus Stamer O'Grady, Jeremiah M'Carthy (*discip. schol.*) M'Clunis Godfrey, Owen Phipps, Ricardus Henricus Pope, Johannes E. Owen, Johannes Warburton Robinson, Alexandrus Hurst Rose, Thomas Rowe, Gulielmus Tobias Stapleton, Gulielmus Spencer, Johannes Thompson, Thomas H. Thomson, Jacobus Alexandrus Winter.

Baccalaurei in Chirurgia.—Edvardus Stamer O'Grady.

Baccalaurei in Medicina.—Edvardus Stamer O'Grady, Johannes Butler Hamilton, Philippus Crampton Smyly, Jacobus Robertus Gaussen.

Baccalaurei in utroque Jure.—Prælect. Jacobus Whiteside (*cand.*) Rev Jacobus Mangan, Thomas E Webb (*disp. cand.*) Johannes Harris Flynn (*disp. cand.*)

Magistri in Artibus.—Johannes Elliott Carte, Robertus Carolus Young, Rev. Carolus H. D. Wright, Edvardus Purcell, Joscus Bond, Rev. Alfredus Edumus Ellis, Ed. Perceval Wright (*disp. cand.*), Rev. Gulielmus Hugo Ferrar (*disp. cand.*), Hugo S. W. Baker Matthæus C. Browne, Mauritius Nolan, Rev Edvardus Josephus Tandy, Rev Gulielmus Hancock Rogers, Robertus Sparks, Johannes Morgan, Rev. Thomas G. J. Phillips.

When Capt. M'Clintock was called for the purpose of having the degree conferred upon him, the most vociferous cheering ensued, which was kept up with great spirit for some time. Mr. Whiteside was likewise received with the same marks of respect.

Many of the general public, who were unacquainted with "College rules," were, in a measure, disappointed, as they expected Captain M'Clintock or Mr. Whiteside would have spoken.

The Regius Professor of Law, Dr. Anster, attended in his robes and introduced the different candidates for the degree of Doctor of Laws to the Vice-Chancellor.

The ceremonies concluded at a little before three o'clock.

UNDERGRADUATE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, TRINITY COLLEGE.

There will be a meeting of the above society on this (Thursday) evening, at No. 4, College. The following papers are to be read:—"On some Causes of Ignorance in the present Era," by Mr. J. P. Mahaffy, Scholar, University Student, and ex-President. "Physiognomy," by Mr. Treasurer.

The chair will be taken punctually at 8 o'clock, College time.

The Army.

Surgeon Syme, Kilkenny Fusiliers, has left this city on leave of absence. Assistant Surgeon Magee is in temporary medical charge of the staff of the Kilkenny Fusiliers, pending the return of Surgeon Syme.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

Mr. Sim a, Clerk of Works of the Royal Engineer department, has arrived here to enter on the local duties, in the room of Mr. Diack, who has been transferred to Newbridge.—*Ibid.*

Orders have been received at Chatham garrison to recruit for the 1st battalion of the 8th (the King's) Regiment, which was disbanded some time since, to be recommenced; from which it is supposed that the regiment will not return to England next year, as previously ordered. The head-quarters of the 8th Regiment have been serving in India for 13 years, having embarked in 1846, and the regiment was expected to return next year, but from the fact of recruiting having been again opened, it is expected that the regiment will proceed from India to China.

A court-martial has been held at the Camp at Colchester on Private Carey, of the 44th Regiment; found guilty of desertion and selling his regimentals. The Court sentenced the prisoner to 84 days' imprisonment, and the General-Commanding-in-Chief has confirmed the decision.

Navy.

The Himalaya screw troopship, Commander J. Seccombe, at Portsmouth, was detained at that port on Tuesday, just as she was on the point of starting for Halifax, by Admiralty orders. It is reported that Commander Seccombe has received his post rank.

The Vigilant, 4, screw steam sloop, Commander William Heritage, arrived at Spithead on Tuesday morning from Malta and Gibraltar. Her dates are—From Malta, Nov. 7, and Gibraltar Dec. 6. She brings home the second cutter of the Supply screw storeship, under arrest, and supernumeraries, and goes into Portsmouth harbour this morning.

A somewhat ancient piece of ordnance has just been accidentally discovered in the river Medway near Chatham Dockyard, a short distance from Upnor Castle. The cannon was found embedded in the mud at Gillingham-reach, by a lodger named Robinson, when it was with some difficulty raised to the surface and removed to the Gun-wharf, for the purpose of being examined, in order to discover any marks upon it indicating its age. The gun is of iron, and its weight is 1cwt. 2qrs. 6lb. When discovered it had three shots in it, believed to be 12-pounders. The discovery of such a large cannon in the situation where it was found has given rise to much speculation, an opinion being expressed, which is somewhat favoured by its appearance and shape, that the gun formerly belonged to one of the men-of-war burnt in the Medway at Chatham in the reign of Charles II., when the Dutch fleet, under De Ruyter, sailed up the river as far as Upnor Castle, opposite the dockyard, and burnt the Royal Oak, the Loyal London, the Charles V., the Great James, and several other English vessels of war then lying in the Medway. The gun has been carefully cleaned and scraped in order to ascertain the date on it, but the only marks which have yet been discovered are the Admiralty broad arrow and some figures showing its original weight.

The following naval cadets passed their examinations at the Royal Naval College, at Portsmouth, yesterday:—Over 14 Years of Age—Hennah, *Moysey, Dugdale, Milman, Cole, Grenfell, *Dicken, Hyman, Ducat, Carey, Eyres, Bourne, Ballintyne, Booth, *Mandeville, King, Riddle, Gissing, Lindeman, Watson, *Clark, *Gatacher, Codrington, Bancroft, *Stevenson, Bolton, Patton, and *Lang. Under 14 Years of Age—Luckraft, Walker, Hough, *English, Wilmont, Shafto, Gilbert, Beresford, *Fyler, *Greenway, Campbell, Aylen, Forbes, *Ranking, *Wood, *Burt, *Brereton, Harrison, Hallett, Ward, *Wallace, and Francis. Those with * affixed to their names have passed from North Grove-house, Southsea. Forty-one candidates entered for examination over 14 years of age, and 29 under.

Commander D. M. L. Mackenzie, Commander J. Seccombe, and Commander his Serene Highness Prince Victor Hohenlohe Langenberg were on Tuesday promoted to be captains.

Lieutenant Marcus Lowther, Lieutenant G. H. Parkin, and Lieutenant P. Brock were same day promoted to be commanders.

The following appointments were made on Tuesday at the Admiralty:—Captain J. S. Seombe to the Himalaya; Commander W. G. Jones to the Scourge, vice Prince Victor Hohenlohe Langenberg; Commander Charles L. Waddilove to the Edgar; Commander S. T. Douglas, to be Inspecting Commander of the Coastguard, vice Jones, appointed to the Edgar; David Maclagan, acting assistant-surgeon, to the Icarus; William Noble, assistant-paymaster, to the Wellesley; and John S. Scriven, clerk, to the Victory.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY'S CATTLE SHOW.

The annual winter show of cattle, farming produce, poultry, &c., which was commenced on Tuesday, in the New Agricultural Hall of the Royal Dublin Society, was brought to a close on yesterday. From the prize list, which was published in the IRISH TIMES of yesterday, it will be seen that the show was a successful one, particularly as regards horned cattle, in the breed of which in Ireland each successive show records improvement. Agricultural shows stimulate breeders of stock, and the result of the emulation to gain the prize is the rearing of a class of stock in Ireland worthy of a country so essentially agricultural. The same remark applies equally to implements and machinery; for no sooner does a new machine for agricultural purposes appear at an agricultural show than it is followed by a series of editions—one an improvement as compared with its predecessor, and so it becomes perfect, and is not simply a thing to look at and admire, but is a material service to the practical farmer, and lessens the labour of the workman. At the present show, several of the Dublin machine manufacturers exhibited turnip-cutters, chaff-cutters, ploughs, harrows, &c., as well as many of the most eminent of the English and Scotch manufacturers. Mr. Daniel, gas engineer and ironmonger, of Mary-street, exhibited an entire gas apparatus for the manufacture of gas, either from coal or peat. It might with much truth be termed "a machine for making gas easy," inasmuch as the whole apparatus is portable, and might be regarded as an article of furniture. It is decidedly a desideratum for supplying country houses with gas. The management of it is understood with the slightest danger, and the most unskilled person could get it into work. It is termed the Patent National Gas Apparatus, with corrugated iron galvanised retort arms. The Lord Lieutenant, during his visit on Tuesday, examined it with much attention, and inquired a good deal as to the manufacture of peat gas, and expressed his gratification on hearing of its successful adoption. He also examined, with a good deal of attention, the machinery generally. Yesterday being the last day, the show was attended by a considerable number of visiters, notwithstanding the extreme coldness of the weather. The band of the 26th Regiment were in attendance, and performed during the day.

BANK OF IRELAND.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the Bank of Ireland—

CHARLES HALLIDAY, Esq., Governor, in the chair.

The proceedings of the last meeting having been read by the secretary, a dividend of 4½ per cent., free of income-tax, was declared.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Half-past Two o'Clock

FRANCE.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—To-day, at two o'clock, Prince Metternich presented "lettres decreance." Two court carriages and six conveyed the ambassador and suite to the Tuileries. At the Place de Carousel, a battalion of the Guards, and a battalion of Infantry of the line, with music and standards, were drawn up. The Chamberlain and the master of ceremonies conducted the Ambassador into the Salle du Trone. Prince Metternich, in his speech to the Emperor, expressed satisfaction at the happy re-establishment of good relations between Austria and France, and hoped the ties uniting the two countries may become every day stronger. The Emperor's reply was most cordial. Prince Metternich was also presented to the Empress, and afterwards paid his first state visit to the Ambassadors of England, Russia, and Spain. Their Majesties received to-day the Prince of Orange.

The *Patrie* of this evening says that Count Lavriado and Count Paiva, the Portuguese Ambassadors at London and Paris, will represent Portugal at the Congress. M. Mon, the Spanish Ambassador, left yesterday for Madrid, and will return to Paris to assist at the Congress.

MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

On the 8th inst. there were eighteen ships of war at Gibraltar.

SPAIN.

Marshal O'Donnell has telegraphed that a former despatch of his, which was supposed to cast blame on the navy, had been misunderstood, and, on the contrary, he is satisfied with what the navy has done.

PROCLAMATION OF A HOLY WAR IN MOROCCO.

The Ripon steamer has brought advices from Gibraltar to the 8th inst. A holy war has been proclaimed throughout the Empire of Morocco, which will bring thousands of Moors to the seaport towns to defend their country.

PRUSSIA.

A certain number of deputies intend to propose the exclusion of the army on active service from the right of voting.

HUNGARY.

A letter from Vienna, in the *Prussian Gazette*, says:—"The Government appears more and more resolved not to allow the agitation in Hungary which has suddenly arisen to continue. It has ordered the 5th Corps d'Armee, which is now in Italy, to proceed to Hungary, to be at the disposal of the Archduke Albert."

THE SUEZ CANAL.

MARSEILLES, TUESDAY NIGHT.—Letters from Constantinople to the 7th inst. announce positively that the preceding Thursday, M. Thouvenal had remitted a note to the Porte, containing an official demand for a firman favourable to the Suez Canal project of M. de Lesseps.

The Ambassadors of Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Sardinia simultaneously supported this demand, according to their instructions. A Council of Ministers was then held. Fuad Pacha confessed that he had formally engaged himself to refuse the authorisation to the canal project. The Grand Vizier declared he would not recognise such engagements. After a stormy discussion the Ministers agreed to request the Powers which had made the above demand to come to an understanding on the matter. Sir Henry Bulwer had been received by the Sultan, and had numerous conferences with the Ministers.

The Circassians continue to emigrate in great numbers.

CHANGES IN THE STAFF OF THE ARMY OF INDIA.

The *Globe*, in announcing the early return of Lord Clyde to England, states that he will be succeeded in the chief command by Sir Hugh Rose; that Sir Wm. Maunsfield becomes Commander-in-Chief at Bombay; and that Major-General Malcolm and Major-General Spencer will succeed Major-Generals Beresford and Cadogie in the Madras commands; while Major-General Cunningham will proceed to the command now held by Sir Hugh Rose.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir H. Keatinge, yesterday afternoon, took the oaths as one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

The Finsborough murder case was tried yesterday. Prisoner found not guilty, on the ground of insanity.

BOMBAY AND BARODA RAILWAY.

At a meeting of the company yesterday, a satisfactory account of progress was read. About 123 miles will be opened in June.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, DEC. 14.—Sugar very firm, at fully last rates. 5,628 bags Siam sold; good middling to fine strong yellow, 41s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.; white, 46s. to 46s. 6d.; 788 Mauritius sold, good brown 36s. to 36s. 6d.; low to good middling, strong reined, 41s. to 42s. Coffee firm, and sales by auction gone at full rates. Tea—More disposition to purchase, but no change in prices; common congou, 1s. 2d. Rice very firm, in middling demand. Saltpetre has an upward tendency; last sales were, 4 per cent. on spot, 40s. 6d.; arrival 40s. Jute—Sales going at full rates. Tallow firm, with an excitement; spot and all month, 56s. 6d.; January and March, 56s., buyers March alone, 56s. 6d. buyers.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE, DEC. 14.—Sugar market dearer; 100 hhds. Demerara sold at 38s. to 38s. 6d. Rice—Bengal qualities in strong demand. Saltpetre—Sales went off at full prices. Linseed—40s has been offered for Calcutta, to arrive.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, DEC. 14.—Beasts, 2,001; sheep, 591; calves, 120. Best beef, 6¾d. to 7d.; middling, 6d. one sixteenth. Cows, 4¼d. to 5½d. Sheep—Best wedders, 7¼d.; middling, 6¼d. to 7d.; ewes, 5½d. to 6d. Calves, 6¼d. to 7d. There was a good demand for best qualities; inferior qualities sold slowly.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, DEC. 14.—The trade has been inactive throughout the week, but prices keep firm. To-day's market was very quiet. The business done in all all articles was quite of a retail character, at the prices current on this day week.—Bail's report.

GLASGOW IRON REPORT, Dec. 14.—No. 36s 6d to 37s; mixed numbers, warrants, 37s 9d to 38s; mixed makers' iron, 35s 9d to 36s 9d; No. 3, 35s to 36s 6d; market excited, and large business doing.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN, WEDNESDAY.—Arrived—Nil. Sailed—John Harley, Barbadoes; Amalius, Glasgow; Emmanuel Tereford, for Westport; Consigliere, Jenny, Premedia, for Belfast; Occidosia, London; Oresip, Sligo; Evangelistria, Malta; Nassimach, Sligo; Hempery, Amsterdam; Speranza, Kirkaldy; Melchior, London; Electras, Cape of Good Hope; Amelia, Angelina, Waigford; Wolfville, Savannah. Off Mizen Head on Monday—Osprey, from Africa, short of provisions; Thomas Bayne, Quebec, for Llanelly; Hartford, New Orleans, Liverpool; American Union, Liverpool, Philadelphia, loss of sails.

The following appeared in our Second Edition of Yesterday:—

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

The *Times* announces in a leader that the commission on fortifications will probably recommend works of defence for the dockyards of the kingdom, and that a sum of £10,000,000 is set down as the necessary cost of these defences. A still larger amount has been named, but it will no doubt be enough, and that £10,000,000 will be most likely to be asked for next year by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is not stated whether the sum required will be raised by loan or additional taxes. The *Times* states the argument for each course, and presumes that the opponents of the loan will argue that the works cannot, with any reasonable prospect of solidity or economy, be complete in less than five years; this will give only £2,000,000 a year.

FRENCH CONTRACT FOR HEMP.

The *Daily News* says the French Government has just concluded a contract with a French firm for a supply of 1,500 tons of hemp. As this quantity is 600 tons in excess of that ordinarily comprised in French contracts, it denotes an exceptional degree of activity in the French dockyards.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM DISTRICT BANK.

The second report of the liquidators was issued yesterday. It appears that £537,227 has been extracted from the shareholders—that £40,000 more is expected from the same sources, and that £575,000 is calculated upon as the result of an arrangement effected by certain of the shareholders to carry on the Derwent Iron Works, making an aggregate of £1,302,227. The assets to meet outstanding liabilities, exclusive of interest, are now considered to shew an excess of £196,160, but it is said they will require peculiar care and that their collection cannot be completed before 1866.

MAIL NEWS.

The Calcutta and China Mails, *via* Marseilles, will be due in London early on Thursday morning.

COMMERCIAL.

Gold is two-tenths dearer in Paris and Hamburg than in London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Herald* reports that in the Colonial produce market a steady business is doing and the tendency of prices being still in sellers' favour, the clearances for consumption are satisfactory, and in almost every instance shew an increase on those of this period last year.

The *times* announces that Mr. John Smith Mansfield, Stipendiary Magistrate, Liverpool, has been appointed Magistrate of Marylebone Police-court. The vacancy has been created by the retirement of Mr. Long.

The non-official meeting of shareholders of the Great Ship Company yesterday was stormy, but instead of a vote of censure being moved, an adjournment to another day took place.

Complaint is made in the *Times* City Article, that the transmission of the mails from America via Cork has not begun successfully.

SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE.

A meeting of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity of the diocese of Cloyne was held yesterday in the Roman Catholic church at Mallow, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Pope in his present difficulties, and of taking measures to promote the policy enunciated by the Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland in their pastoral address of the 5th August. Twelve o'clock was the hour named for the commencement of the proceedings, but previous to that, the chapel was crowded. Amongst those present were—Dr. Keane, the Roman Catholic bishop of Cloyne; Mr. John Pope Hennessy, M.P., &c.

CO. ARMAGH.

WAYLAYING.—On Saturday night last a man named Stephen Mallon, a road contractor, residing in the townland of Seafin, was attacked on the Armagh road, and stabbed in the abdomen. Mallon, it appears had been drinking with one of his "surface" men, named John Bradley, in a public-house on the Armagh road, kept by a man named Whigham, until about ten o'clock. Before leaving, Bradley proposed to escort Mallon a short distance on his way to Newry, but this he would not allow him to do, and he then proceeded on his way alone, being under the influence of drink. At Adams's loaning he, according to his own account, met a man with whom he had a dispute about the word "Papist," the result of which was they had a scuffle, during which he received the stab in the abdomen. Mallon is a Roman Catholic, and he declares he does not know the man who attacked him, nor would he be able to recognise him. On yesterday morning Surgeons Black and Savage having examined the wound, stated that it was not very serious, and they then apprehended no danger.

The following appeared in our Third Edition of Yesterday:—

FRANCE.

The Russian Ambassador, Count Pourtals, has left for Berlin, in consequence of a telegram received from his Government. He is expected to return to be present at the Diplomatic reception on New Years' Day.

AMERICA.

The steamer Saxonica arrived at Cowes from New York this evening, and proceeded to Hamburg. On the 8th spoke the steamer Bremen for New York. The Saxonica brings 720,500 dollars specie, 179,372 dollars of which are for England. Her advices, which are to 1st instant, anticipated.

SPAIN.

MADRID, DEC. 13.—The 3rd Corps d'Armee has disembarked at Ceuta. General Prim had been attacked on the road to Tetuan. The Moors were repulsed with great loss. The Spanish had 40 killed and wounded.

THE MAILS.

The Ripon steamer, with the Australian and Bombay mails, passed Hurst Castle at 9-30 a.m.

CORK BUTTER MARKET DEC. 14.—Firsts, 119s.; seconds, 116s.; thirds, 103s.; fourths, 92s.; fifths, 84s.; sixths, 64s. 1,200 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, DEC. 14.—White wheat, 26s. to 28s; red, 25s 6d. to 27s.; barley, 17s. to 20s. 9d.; Oats, 12s. to 14s.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, DEC. 14.—Sales probably about 7,000; market dull; imports, 297 previously 30,292.

LONDON CORN MARKET, DEC. 14.—Weather cold and fine. Arrivals of all grain very small. Wheat in fair demand at full rates. Barley fully as dear. Oats no cheaper. Flour unaltered.

USBORNE'S REPORT, DEC. 14.—Supplies moderate. Weather frosty, with N.E. wind. Wheat—English steady at Monday's quotations. Foreign firm, without an advance. Floating cargoes in small compass; importers holding for full rates. Flour as last noted. Indian corn held for advance, which checks business. Barley fully as dear. Rye, little or no change. Peas and Beans held above value. Oats—Foreign had rather a better sale.

SHIPPING.

BELFAST.—The Fisher, which put into the lough waterlogged, will be brought up here to-day for repairs.

FROM THE *GAZETTE* OF LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT.

WHITEHALL, DEC. 10.—The Queen has been pleased by letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to grant unto George Edward Adams, Barrister-at-Law, the office of Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms, vacant by the promotion of Edward Stephen Dendy, Esq., to the office of Chester Herald.

DOWNING-STREET, DEC. 12.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Robert Mollison Cutler, Alexander Keith, Henry G. Pineo, William McKeen, Richard A. McFeffey, and John Holmes, to be members of the Legislative Council of the Province of Nova Scotia.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, DEC. 13.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Giacomo Pim as Consul at Dublin for his Majesty the King of Sardinia.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, Pall-Mall, Dec. 13.

18th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Wm. Pemberton Hesketh to be Adjutant, vice Saunders, who resigns the Adjutancy only; Dec. 13.

Royal Artillery—Assistant Surgeon Wm. Ramsay Steuart, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon; Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Richmond, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon; Dec. 13.

1st Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant Frederick J. Ponsonby Hill to be Captain, by purchase, vice Gregory, who retires; Dec. 13.

6th—Lieutenant Bentinck L. Cumberland, from the 75th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Allifrey, who exchanges; Oct. 6.

Ensign Frederick Helyar, from the 82nd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Marchant, who exchanges; Oct. 1.

8th—Ensign William Bannatyne to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice H. E. FitzGerald, who retires; Dec. 13.

12th—Hamilton John Wallace, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hopper, who retires; Dec. 13.

20th—Captain Augustus Riversdale Warren to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Butler, who retires; Lieutenant George Gethin to be Captain, by purchase vice Warren; Ensign James Smyth to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gethin; Dec. 13.

21st—Lieutenant Robert Beatty Henderson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Smith, who retires; Ensign James Browne, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Henderson; Dec. 13.

23rd—Ensign John Henry Tulloch to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lawrence, promoted; Ensign Gerald George Liddell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gregorie, promoted; Ensign Samuel William Ralph Sadler to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Knight, promoted; Dec. 13.

28th—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Tinderell Allen, from the 81st Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel without purchase; Captain Henry Torrens Walker to be Major, without purchase; Dec. 12. Major Mayolatir Gaussen Best, from half-pay unattached, to be Major; Dec. 13. Capt. George Skene Hallowes, from the 18th Foot, to be Captain, vice Walker; Lieut. John Richard Harvey to be Captain without purchase; Lieutenant John O'Hea to be Captain, without purchase; Dec. 12. Lieutenant John Wilkinson, from the 81st Foot, to be Captain, without purchase; Lieutenant Henry Heslam, from the 83d Foot, to be Captain, without purchase; Lieutenant Arthur Sisson Cooper, from the 97th Foot, to be Captain, without purchase; Lieutenant Thomas Edward Gordon, from the 81st Foot, to be Captain, without purchase; Lieutenant Edmund Garde'd Horse, from the 38th Foot, to be Captain, without purchase; Lieut. Aylmer Spicer Cameron, from the 72d Foot, to be Captain, without purchase; Lieutenant Frederick Augustus Hagrath, from the 84th Foot, to be Captain, without purchase; Dec. 13. Lieut. George Augustus Elliott, from the 83d Foot, to be Lieutenant vice Harvey; Ensign Francis George Coleridge, from the 43d Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice O'Hea; Surgeon Charles Robert Robinson, from the Staff, to be Surgeon; Assistant-Surgeon James Gideon Creasy from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon; Assistant-Surgeon Edward Carnigan Markey, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon; Dec. 13.

29th—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Rose Wheeler, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Stewart, retired on full pay; Captain Lindsay Farrington, to be Major, without purchase, vice Wheeler; Lieutenant John Warren Hood Gordon to be Captain, without purchase, vice Farrington; Dec. 13.

41st—Lieutenant Robert Beatty Henderson to be Captain by purchase, vice Hamilton, who retires; Ensign Montagu Thomas Ball Mitchell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Meade; Dec. 13.

52d—Lieutenant Alexander Hope Grieve to be Captain without purchase, vice Dick, deceased; Ensign Sydenham Lutt Pidsley to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Grieve; Sept. 23. Ensign Francis Edward Dowler, from the 23d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Pidsley; Dec. 13.

67th—Surgeon Jones Lamprey, M.B., from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Parr, who exchanges; Sept. 23.

69th—Lieutenant James Warren Hastings Anderson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Biggs, who retires; Ensign Pierson Thomas Beames to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Anderson; Dec. 13.

73d—Ensign Archibald Collings Fell Armstrong to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gibaut, promoted; Sydenham Clitherow M'Gill, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Armstrong; Dec. 13.

75th—Lieutenant Irving Stening Allfrey, from the 6th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Cumberland, who exchanges; Oct. 6.

76th—Ensign Edward Le Breton Butler, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Field, who retires; Dec. 13.

82d—Ensign Charles Henry Marchant, from the 6th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Helyar, who exchanges; Oct. 1.

86th—Surgeon Archibald Henry Fraser, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Dunlop, who exchanges; Sept. 19.

1st West India Regiment—Ensign Joseph Bourke to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mackenzie, promoted; Dec. 13.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surgeon John Dunlop, M.D., from the 86th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Fraser, who exchanges; Sept. 19.

Surgeon Thomas Parr, from the 67th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Lamprey, who exchanges; Sept. 24.

Assistant-Surgeon William Gaden, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon Major Peter Henry Roe, placed upon half-pay; Dec. 13.

BREVET.

Brevet Major Graeme Alexander Lockhart, 78th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; Dec. 13.

Major John Archibald Ballard, Bombay Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; Dec. 13.

Captain George Lyndedock Carmichael, 95th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Nov. 15, 1858.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.—We learn by telegraph that the Great Southern and Western have refused to advance their terms.—*Waterford Mail.*

The *Norwich Mercury* says that Mr. James White, of Wickham Market, has invented a clock which winds itself up, and keeps good time. It will thus keep in "perpetual motion" so long as its component parts exist.

THE MAGISTRACY.—James Young, Esq., of Harristown, has received the commission of the peace for the county of Roscommon.

THE CONSTABULARY.—The Inspector-General has been pleased to appoint sub-Inspector Healy to the important station of Roscrea. A more intelligent and efficient officer could not be placed in charge of it.—*Freeman's Journal.*

An order is, we understand, about to be issued from the Comptroller General of the Coastguard Office, directing that whenever the men serving on the Coastguard, are ordered to attend with the mortar apparatus, for rescuing the crews of ships in distress, serving in lifeboats, or engaged in the protection of wrecked property, they are, for the time they are so employed, entitled to a sum equivalent to double pay, exclusive of any rewards granted by the Board of Trade; the officers also will, it is understood, be compensated for additional work and responsibility.

PUBLIC DINNER TO SIR JOHN ARNOTT, M.P.—The excellent Mayor, whose munificent charity will brighten many a home this Christmas, is to be entertained on Monday the 2nd of January, at a public dinner.— *Cork Examiner.*

The report of the Crystal Palace Company recommends a dividend of 2s. per share. The earnings of the past year are put down at £45,315, which is in excess of the preceding year.

THE CHURCH AND THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Permit me, through your columns, to remark that at this period of great religious revival throughout the world, in all ranks, and in so many ways exemplified, particularly by the members of different societies established for the spread of the Gospel and doing good to man, it surprises me to see so excellent a body of men as the clergy of our Established Church so indifferent to the calls of some of those later and less-known societies whereby so much good might be done—witness that excellent institution for the army of this country, the "Hibernian Auxiliary to the British Army Scripture-Readers' Society." When one thinks of all our soldiers go through, in the service of their country—called away from their families and friends, in many cases to meet with cruel and agonising deaths—it does pain one to think that in behalf of these poor men, often giving up their life without the knowledge of the Saviour, that some of our most eminent clergymen decline to take up the cause, or lend their valuable assistance. A little reflection, I think, would enable all ranks to see how much good might be done for these men, and how strong a claim the above-mentioned society has on the support of the public. Excuse these lengthened remarks; but a knowledge of the sufferings of this class in many parts of the world has induced me to hope you would kindly advocate the cause of the society in your columns.—I remain, dear sir,

A FRIEND TO THE CAUSE.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE DRAPERS' EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION versus MESSRS. CANNOCK, WHITE, AND CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In your impression of yesterday, you have inserted a letter from Messrs. Cannock, White, and Co., which purports to be their reply to the resolutions adopted at our meeting, held in the Rotundo, on the 8th instant. It is evident, from the time Messrs. Cannock, White, and Co., have taken to reply, that they have given the question their careful consideration, and it is equally evident that the conclusion that they have arrived at is to place themselves in the unenviable position of *antagonists* to all the other employers of Dublin, as well as to the interests and well-being of the young men of their own and every other establishment in the city. With respect to what Messrs. Cannock, White, and Co. "emphatically deny," we are completely at a loss to comprehend.

They, surely, cannot mean that it is not a "retrogression," or that they did not break through an arrangement of "four years' standing." If that is not opposed to the principle of early closing, we know not what is. They then say, they stated their intentions of not closing on the first of August till seven o'clock. To *whom?*

Again, they state they agreed to the arrangement of 1855 *against their judgment*, and continued to act on it till August, 1859. What! is it possible that the eminent firm of Cannock, White, & Co. would persist to act in any course against their judgment for four years? We know well that "what we wish we labour to believe," and it is to be feared that this has had much to do with their returning to the late hour system; for how otherwise can it be accounted for? Has not every other house most honourably and punctually kept their engagement? Surely, then, if they can do so, why not this firm? What difference exists between them? It is clearly their determination not to close, and therefore we can only appeal to that public which ever takes the side of right to support us in our earnest, and what we are justified in calling our just and honest, demands.

(Signed on behalf of the Committee)
J. B. BURKITT.

Committee-rooms, December 14, 1859.

LICENSED GROCERS AND VINTNERS' SOCIETY.

The usual weekly meeting of this body was held at their rooms, William-street, yesterday.

Mr. Casey reported from the Dinner Committee that they had finally completed the arrangements for the coming banquet. It will take place in the dining-hall of the Antient Concert-rooms, Great Brunswick-street, on Tuesday, 17th January, 1860, under the patronage and support of some of the most eminent citizens of Dublin, and he had every reason to believe it would be one of the most successful that took place in this country for many years, and from its proceeds they would be able to add considerably to their benevolent fund.

The Secretary said, as there was no business of pressing importance before them it would not be necessary to occupy the time of the meeting further, more particularly as the committee would be engaged in the investigation of the accounts of the society, as also those of the joint-stock branch in connexion with it, during the remainder of the day. It would be necessary no time should be lost in placing the books, vouchers, &c., of the society in the hands of the auditors, in order to have them duly certified.—Adjourned.

The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Pitcher, and one of their children, who were lost in the wreck of the Royal Charter, were, on Saturday, interred at Brompton Cemetery. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, of Llanallgo.—*Manchester Guardian.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—A strange man, in the garb of a dealer, died very suddenly on Tuesday, on the quay. He had been a passenger by the Dublin steamer, which arrived here about twelve o'clock, and it appears that after he left the boat, and had walked only a short distance along the quay, he fell down and expired. The body was conveyed to the General Hospital, where it is at present awaiting the result of an inquest, which will be held to-day (Wednesday.)—*Belfast Mercury.*

SUDDEN DEATHS.—In the Swinford district, during the past month, there were no fewer than four sudden deaths amongst the peasantry—viz., Michael Cunningham, Anthony Lavan, Margaret Gill, and Mary Gallagher. We mention this in connection with the fact that Swinford is the most extensive whiskey consuming portion of this county, and the many deaths of this description, as well as the numerous assaults not unfrequently terminating in loss of life, is a very powerful proof that the peasantry about Swinford partake of their enjoyments in this world—such as they are—after a very unworthy fashion; and so long as this unfortunate propensity exists amongst the people we can hope for little advancement or real prosperity.—*Mayo Constitution.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—Thomas Buttledge, Esq., coroner, held an inquest on Monday, the 5th inst., at the house of Mr. Griffith, Claremorris, on the body of Michael Gannon, aged 83 years, who fell down and expired, in Mr. Prendergast's barn, where he was filling a basket of potatoes. Deceased complained on the morning of his death that he had slept very badly the previous night. Verdict—"Died by the visitation of God." Another man named Thomas Ward, of Logatemple, near Claremorris, died on Monday, in a few minutes. He was in his usual health on Monday, and on Tuesday he arose, but returned to bed again, and only spoke a few words and he expired.—*Mayo Constitution.*

The jubilee of the 450 years' existence of the Leipsic University was celebrated there on the 2d inst., with all the solemnities usual on such occasions. The King of Saxony, the heir to the throne, and Prince George were present; the King delivered an address.

THE GROWTH OF FLAX IN INDIA—MEETING OF THE LINEN TRADE.

On Tuesday, at twelve o'clock,

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—The trial of Angeline Lemoinne, and her Lady Macbeth mother, for burning an infant, fills the mind of France and recalls the excitement about the Lafarge case; doubts are still prevalent as to the guilt of the latter heroine; and most assuredly before an English judge and jury the fact of the baby in this case having been born alive could not have been so clearly made out that the benefit of not "proven" could not apply. The daughter's testimony, as the only witness present, was not conclusive, and as the only *corpus delicti* was a calcined bit of the *os frontis* found in the ashes, the medical evidence went to suggest that the cranium had not been fully formed. The haughty bearing of the grandmother, and the lofty scorn with which she met the overbearing invectives of the judges (a system of browbeating from the bench which happily is unknown in English courts of justice), which happily is unknown in the Tribunal, and there is no was evidently resented by the Tribunal, and there is no doubt that she will avail herself of the Court of Appeal.

Lord Normanby's letter, complaining of his despatch on *public* business, though marked *private*, being found in a blue book is a Godsend to the Legitimist and Astro-clerical journals. His lordship has not hesitated to put many things in his own book about what occurred, while he was ambassador here in 1849, concerning which strict observance of his own punctilio would have forbidden publicity.

The startling announcement in the *Times* of China having come to loggerheads with Russia about the settlement on Amoor river and served notice to quit on the Muscovites, is sharply rebuked by the *Nord* as if it from authority, and that organ further adds that Russia will on no account join France and England in any war against the Central Flowery Land. It is clear St. Petersburg views any entrance effected by other nations into its own preserves as an act of poaching.

The *Invalide Russe* again reverts that Central Italy, and again scouts any idea of Austria forcing back the Dukes of Tuscany, Parma, or Modena on the population that won't have them. It distinctly states their case to be neither better nor worse than that of the Stuart family, the elder Bourbons, as well as the junior branch of Orleans, the family of Gustavus Vasa, which still at Vienna claims a right to Sweden, the ex-Duke of Brunswick, and Don Miguel. It wonders why England can feel any distrust on that point since Austria pledged herself to France at Villafranca *not* to attempt by any force of arms to coerce Central Italy.

Russia through her organ may express too much reliance on the pledge in question. Indeed, a letter from Rome chuckles at the facility with which that government was lately duped by the sale of the newly discovered "antique" statue of Venus to the St. Petersburg Museum for 10,000 dollars. Those in the secret allege that the "antique" had been duly buried some years since in the garden whence it was "excavated," and that had it been genuine, the Pontifical Museum would never have surrendered it for the gaze of "outer barbarians." I don't endorse this statement, but merely place it on record.

The peril of invasion is not an eventually confined to English apprehension; journals of this day in discussing the scheme of water supply to Paris, and canvassing the the relative merits of the plan of aqueduct from the Marne, in Champagne, or the Loire, give preference to the latter, on the ground that Champagne has been often overrun by a hostile army, and that the capital might be deprived of its water privilege by the foe; whereas the Loire has been rarely reached by Prussian or Cossack hordes. Indeed, Marshal Soult, in the Chamber of Peers, made a speech in favour of the Lyons Railway going throught the valley of the Yonne, as a strategetic line less liable to be cut off by invaders of France.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES.)

The two adhesions which, after that of England, were most doubtful—namely, those of Rome and Naples—have come in; and both those Governments will send representatives to Paris. There is still a question about the Presidency; the Pontifical Government having, it seems, claimed the precedence which is allowed when the Diplomatic Corps attend the Court, or present addresses to the Sovereign to whom they are accredited. This is, however, a mere matter of etiquette; but it remains to be seen whether it will be viewed in the same light by Governments who have no diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome.

I have received the following interesting letters from Pesth:—

"DECEMBER 7.—A piece of news so extraordinary has reached the high political circles of this city that it is not without hesitation I venture to communicate it, and yet the said circles have excellent means of obtaining the earliest and best information. The news is that the Emperor of Austria contemplates abdicating the crown in favour of his son, a child born the 21st of August, 1858, and appointing as Regent his brthoer, the Archduke Maximilian, formerly Governor of Lombardo-Venetia. The reason assigned for the projected abdication is that the Emperor sees with dismay that Austria is going to rack and ruin, and shrinks from the risk of figuring personally in history as the 'last of the Hapsburgs.' On the other hand, being an obstinate and wrong-headed young man, he will not consent to make the serious concessions to the different parts of his empire, and especially to Hungary, by which alone the dangers now impending over Austria could, perhaps, for a time be averted. There is yet another reason, and that is, freed from the cares of Government, his Majesty could devote himself with ardour to the two pursuits which form the passion of his life and the object of his highest ambition—the slaughter of game and the tailoring of the army.

"The venerable Greek Bishop of Munckacs, whose recent mysterious disappearance produced profound sensation in the country, has returned to his diocesan city. Naturally, he has been questioned with the greatest curiosity as to where he had been confined, and what was the reason assigned for his arrest; but on these points he does not vouchsafe any explanation. The fact is, probably, that the Austrian authorities who carried him off and coped him up have positively prohibited him from speaking a word about the matter; and, as he is a very old man, and of very delicate health, he is afraid to open his mouth, lest serious consquences should befall him. Strange as it may seem in English eyes, it is no rare thing in Austria, and especially in Hungary, for the Government to whisk off people to fortresses, to keep them there for periods more or less long, and then to release them on condition of their not saying a word on the subject of their arrest or detention. But though the poor bishop is silent, people know well that he could have been arrested for no other reason than that he is a patriot, and sympathises with the national movement; and they feel sure that his imprisonment must have been severe, and his treatment harsh, since his health is deplorable, and he appears to be labouring under profound terror.

"The question is asked—Why has the Viennese Cabinet, after daring to outrage the country by arresting him, set him at liberty? The answer is not difficult to find. I told you, in a recent letter, that the bishop's flock had sent a deputation to the Emperor of Russia to implore his Majesty, as the head of the Greek religion, to use his influence to obtain the release of the prelate, or at least to discover his whereabouts. It is the fear of seeing the Czar comply with the prayer of the deputation which has caused the Viennese Cabinet to give liberty to the bishop. The fact is, that the sympathy which the Greeks in different parts of the Austrian Empire manifest for Russia has long caused serious uneasiness to the Viennese Cabinet; and nothing, naturally, would augment that sympathy more than for the Russian Czar to intervene on behalf of a Greek bishop subjected to cruel wrong and oppression. That Cabinet, therefore, in this case, as in others which have occurred before, has hastened to remove any pretext for Russian medling.

"Another demonstration has been made against Austria—at Klausenburgh, in Transylvania. The policy of that Power has always been to weaken Hungary by stirring up strife between the different nationalities established in her territory; and in 1848-9 she succeeded but too well in exciting the Saxons of Transylvania to hostility against their parent State. But these people have long since seen the error of their ways, and have become heartily reconciled to the rest of Hungary. Well, they had, on some local occasion, a grand banquet at Klausenburgh, the other day, and their foremost men delived speeches, the burden of which was eulogism of the Hungarian nation, regret that the Saxons had ever allowed themselves to be led into hostility to it, and the promise that henceforth they will act in all things as members of the great Hungarian people. Toasts in accordance with the speeches were drunk with enthusiasm."

AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 13.

The Royal Mail steamship Canada, Captain Lang, arrived at Queenstown on Monday afternoon, at half-past 1 o'clock, and after landing mails, &c., proceeded for Liverpool. She sailed from Boston on the 30th ult., and from Halifax on the 3d inst., having been detained at the latter port for 36 hours by dense fogs. She brings 24,000 dols. in specie and 59 passengers.

The steamer Europa arrived at Halifax on the 30th.

The following summary of news has been telegraphed from Queenstown:—

The Canadian mail steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool, arrived at Portland on the 29th ult.

The total loss of life by the wreck of the steamer Indiana is now ascertained to have been 24.

Washington Irving, the celebrated author, is dead.

California dates to the 5th of November had reached New York.

The shipment of gold from San Francisco for the month of October reached 3,620,000 dols. An association was in course of formation throughout the State of California for the purpose of debarring the Chinese from all employment except such as is of a menial character. All feeling or excitement in regard to the controversy about the Island of San Juan had nearly died out, and it was generally thought that General Scott would initiate an amicable adjustment between the two Governments. General Harney had quitted the territory.

Havana dates to the 26th of November. General Serano, the new Captain-General of Cuba, had arrived out, and has been inaugurated at Havana with considerable splendour. The sugar market at Havana was inactive, but prices were firm.

The most exciting domestic topic in the United States was the approaching execution of Brown and his accomplices in the Harper's Ferry affair. Governor Wise, of Virginia, had ordered out a large military force to overawe any attempt at rescue that might be threatened. A proposition had also been started to establish martial law. Brown had expressed entire resignation to his fate. Money was being liberally contributed in the Northern and Western States to support his family.

Advices from Mexico are to 19th ult. The Constitutionalists had lost at Querelero (?) 21 cannon and a large number of prisoners, including Generals Alverez and Alpia, and an American officer; the letter is reported to have been shot, against the remonstrances of the British Minister.

A battle had occurred at Indanango, in which 400 men were killed, and half the town was burnt; the Liberals were victorious. It was reported that a compromise had been proposed between Juarez, Robles, and Miramon, Juarez to be the provisional President at Mexico, the Constitution of 1857 to be restored, and the laws concerning church property to be annulled.

At New York, on the 30th, money was in fair demand and good supply at unchanged rates. Sterling exchange was dull. The quotations for bills on London ranged from 109¼ to 109¾.

The stock market was quiet, at a slight improvement in prices. The closing quotations were Illinois Central shares, 58; New York Central shares, 82½; Erie shares advanced ¼ per share.

The cotton market exhibited a drooping tendency.

Flour was dull, but the market on the last day advanced 5c. per barrel; and wheat, although quiet, also improved 1c. to 2c. per bushel. Indian corn dull. Beef and pork were firm at about previous rates; bacon and lard dull, but without any actual decline. The market for produce in general was steady. Turpentine was dull, and rather heavy. Iron quiet, at previous prices.

Freights were firmer. Cotton was taken for Liverpool at 7-32d to ¼d.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN MEXICO.

The following address, which has been signed by almost every firm trading with Mexico, has just been presented to Lord John Russell:—

"The undersigned merchants of the city of London being deeply interested in the trade between this country and Mexico, beg to call your lordship's attention to the very disagreeable position of those who are connected with the trade of that country, believing your lordship may be able in some way to afford them relief from the pressure and difficulties they are encountering.

"For many years past the English have been encouraged, in consequence of the policy adopted by the British Government, to increase their trade with Mexico. They have appointed agencies there, and have also invested considerable sums of money in mines and other industrial establishments. The civil war which is now unfortunately raging in that country has not only put a stop to all business, but has prevented the English agents from sending home the money due to their employers. These agents have also been put under very heavy contributions, and as they are the chief persons capable of paying taxes, the Mexican Government is not very scrupulous in levying new, as soon as they have been compelled to pay the old taxes. The inconvenience felt frem the impossibility of remitting home the money lying in Mexico is very great, and your lordship is respectfully requested to give our representa tives instructions to concert with the English, as to the best way of improving their position and of protecting their property, and, if necessary, to consult and act with the representatives of other Powers in order to carry out their views. It is also very desirable that our Minister or representative should endeavour to obtain some change in the oppressive manner in which the Government raises money, and should protest against the arbitrary acts of the Government in imposing taxes which fall more heavily on foreigners than on Mexicans. And, lastly, that the party which is in office and in possession of the Government, and to whom the British Minister or representative is accredited, ought to be considered the Government *de facto*. Every Government, therefore, ought to respect the acts referring to British subjects, and the contracts made with them by a preceding Government to which our representative had been accredited.—London, Nov. 29, 1859."

DEATH OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

A brief sentence in the telegraphic summary of the American news tells us that the kindly, genial author of "Sleepy Hollow" has breathed his last. As he has lived in the world since 1783, death cannot be said to have visited him prematurely, and it is rather with a feeling of gentle melancholy that we hear he is no more, than with any poignant sorrow. His whole life has been so blameless, that for him death cannot have worn any terrible aspect, but, long expected, must almost have been welcomed as the means of restoring him to the friends and relations who had been one by one called away before him. He has for so many years been living apart from all society, in his blooming retreat on the banks of the beautiful Hudson, that the world, hurrying onwards, has almost forgotten that he once took an active part in it, and indeed for a short time shared, in a manner, in its government.

He was born in New York, April 3, 1783. His father, a respectable merchant, originally from Scotland, died while Washington was yet young, and his education was superintended by his elder brothers, three of whom had, without relinquishing active professional pursuits, gained considerable reputation for literary abilities. As his health did not permit any close application to business or study, he rambled about the picturesque island of Manhattan, gathering up those traditions and receiving those impressions which Mr. Seth Handiside's erudite and conscientious lodger has made immortal. In 1802, as symptoms of pulmonary disease betrayed themselves, it was resolved that in the following year he should visit the south of Europe. He accordingly sailed for Bordeaux, and travelled through the south of France. He then went by sea to Sicily; thence over the St. Gothard, through Switzerland to Paris, where he remained several months. He next went to Holland, whence he embarked for England, and, passing there a part of the autumn, he returned to New York in March, 1806, completely restored to health. He again resumed the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in November of that year, but never practised. Shortly afterwards he took the chief part in "Salmagundi," the first number of which appeared January, 1807, and the last in January, 1808. In December the following year, he published his "Knickerbocker's History of New York." In 1810, two of his brothers, who were engaged in commercial business, one being at the head of the establishment in America, and the other in Liverpool, gave him an interest in the concern, with the understanding that he was not to enter into the duties and details of the business, but pursue his literary avocations. During the war with Great Britain in 1813-14 he edited the "Analectic Magazine," and in the fall of the latter year joined the military staff of the governor of the State of New York, as aide-de-camp and military secretary, with the title of colonel. At the close of the war, May, 1815, he embarked for Liverpool, with the intention of making a second tour of Europe, but was prevented by the sudden and great reverses which followed the return of peace, overwhelming, after a struggle of two or three years, in which Mr. Irving took an active part to avert the catastrophe, the house in which his brothers had given him an interest, and involving himself in its ruin. In 1818 he determined to employ his pen as a means of support, and commenced the series of papers entitled "Sketch-book," which was transmitted piecemeal from London, where he resided, to New York for publication. Three or four numbers were thus produced, when finding that they attracted notice in England, he had them published in a volume, February, 1820, by Mr. John Miller. On his failure shortly afterwards, the work was transferred to Mr. Murray, with a second volume, published in July of that year. Mr. Murray had bought the copyright for £200, but its success far surpassing his expectations, he sent Mr. Irving, of his own accord, first £100, and, the sale still increasing, an additional £100. After a residence of five years in England, Mr. Irving removed to Paris in August, 1820, and remained there until July of the following year, when he returned to England and published his "Bracebridge Hall," in London and New York, in May, 1822. The following winter he passed in Dresden; returned to Paris in 1823; and crossed to London in May, 1824, to publish his "Tales of a Traveller," which appeared in August of that year in two volumes, and in four parts in New York. In August he returned to Paris, and in the autumn of 1825 visited the south of France, passing part of the winter in Bordeaux. In February, 1826, he left that city for Madrid, where he remained two years. There he wrote the "Life of Columbus," which appeared in 1828. In the spring of 1828 he left Madrid on a tour to the south of Spain, visiting Granada and the main points mentioned in the "Chronicles of the Conquest of Granada, by Fray Agapida," of which he had made a rough sketch. This he prepared for the press at Seville, and transmitted to London and New York for publication; it appeared in 1829. In the spring of this year he again visited Granada, and resided some three months in the Alhambra, where he collected materials for the work published under that name in 1832. In July he came to England, having been appointed Secretary of Legation to the America Embassy, which office he held until the return of Mr. M'Lane, in 1831, when, after remaining a few months as charge, he resigned, on the arrival of Mr. Van Buren. While in England in 1830, Mr. Irving received one of the fifty-guinea gold medals provided by George IV. for eminence in historical composition, the other having been awarded to Mr. Hallam, the historian; next year the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of LL.D. In the spring of 1832 he returned to New York after an absence of 17 years. His appearance was greeted on all hands with the warmest enthusiasm; a public dinner was given to him, at which Chancellor Kent presided; and similar testimonials were offered in other cities, which he declined. In the summer of that year he accompanied Mr. Ellsworth, one of he commissioners for removing the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi, and whom he had met on a tour to the west, on his expedition. The most interesting portion of this journey has appeared in the "Tour on the Prairies," published in 1835. This was followed in the same year by "Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey," and "Legends of the Conquest of Spain." In 1836 he published "Astoria," and in the following year "The Adventures of Captain Bonneville." In 1839 he entered into an engagement, which lasted two years, with the proprietors of the "Knickerbocker Magazine," to furnish articles for that periodical. In February, 1842, he received unsolicited the appointment of Minister to Spain. He left for Madrid on the 10th of April of that year. His official duties terminating in the summer of 1846, he returned to America, and in 1848 commenced the publication of a revised edition of his works, most of which had long been out of print. In 1849 he published "Oliver Goldsmith, a Biography;" "Mahomet and his Successors," 1849-50; and "Life of Washington," 1855.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE DRAPERS' EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.

That "union is strength" seems to be generally admitted, from the prevalence of that proverb amongst ourselves. This is especially true when individuals band themselves together in corporations for the attainment or extension of social or national good. If we look around us we shall see that every great and important measure, whether religious, political, or social, is personified or represented by societies, with appropriate titles, and by whose working their principles are carried into practice. Among the many measures for social amelioration, in this hopeful age, the "Early Closing Movement" is one of the most important and suggestive. Its origin is truly of modern date, belonging especially to these days, when due regard and value are accorded to the position, and much sympathy and attention paid to the wants, of the members of the mercantile community. The movement, catching the spirit of the times, worked energetically, and, as might be expected, successfully, so that, in an incredibly short space of time, it was introduced into the principal cities and towns of the kingdom, and met with the patronage and advocacy of the great and good. One of the chief instrumental causes, we are convinced, of its remarkable success, was the establishment of societies, bearing the titles of "Early Closing Associations," in such places as London, Glasgow, Cork, &c. By this means, all those interested in its welfare were brought together, for mutual counsel, encouragement, and to labour in the common cause. In other places, where standing associations were not formed, a few men, under their influence, when occasion demanded or opportunity presented, extemporised a society, to sustain or strengthen their efforts in behalf of the "Early Closing Movement;" the particular object being gained, these men returned again to ordinary life, leaving the movement to take charge of itself. Again some new opportunity or danger draws a few more of its friends together, who, when the danger had passed, imitated their predecessors, by dissolving their association. This unorganised state of things could not last long without some detriment to the cause, inasmuch as its very defencelessness left open an opportunity to some for making antagonistic or retrograde movements, when none would have been left had an organised and protecting association existed in the place.

In the city of Dublin, strange to say, these spasmodic efforts comprise the history of the "Early Closing Movement;" but yet, we are happy to say, it has met with much favour, especially in the large drapery establishments. The friends of the movement must ever gratefully remember the assistance they received from the heads of those influential establishments, whose general cordiality and unanimity removed much of the difficulty of the undertaking; indeed, until lately, so much has this been the case, that the necessity of a permanent institution was scarcely felt by any, and the only drawback to the cause was, the difficulty and delay of providing deputations for particular occasions. Lately, however, as we have hinted, circumstances have occurred which rendered the establishment of an "Early Closing Association" necessary, for maintaining and advancing the interests of the movement, in connexion with the drapery body. Other bodies of commercial men have participated in the benefit arising from the observance of reasonable hours. We are happy to see the advances which the grocery and ironmongery establishments have made in this respect, and the society which the assistant apothecaries are satisfactorily working for the extension of the privilege amongst themselves.

To that particular cause which led to our organisation as the "Drapers' Early Closing Association" we shall not now advert, as it will follow in due course; suffice it to say, that at one of those imperative reunions to which we have alluded, it was thought advisable to form a permanent association. Accordingly, on the 16th September last, after much deliberation amongst the delegates from the drapery body, certain rules were adopted for the guidance of the Association.

The association being thus organised, with its office-bearers and regulations found itself called upon to carry forward certain plans originated by a general committee which existed prior to, and had resolved itself into, the "Early Closing Association."

In giving a report of the progress of your Association, your committee feel it necessary to state briefly the origin of the committee referred to, and the business is bequeathed to your association.

On the 28th July, 1855, the subjoined advertisement appeared in the morning papers:—

"The following firms, being anxious to further abridge the hours of business, have resolved (as an experiment) to close as follows:—

"Pim, Brothers, & Co. ...	6 p.m., throughout the year.
"Todd, Burns, & Co.	6 p.m., from August to March, inclusive: and 7 p.m., from April to July, inclusive.
"Cannock, White, & Co.	
"M'Swiney, Delany, & Co.	
"M'Birney, Collis, & Co.	
"Brown, Thomas, & Co.	
"Johnston, Mayston, & Co.	Saturday evening one hour later with all the firms.
"Scott, Bell, & Co.	

"The Early Closing Association beg to thank the above firms, for their liberality in thus further abridging the hours of business; and they earnestly call on the public to make their purchases earlier, and thereby aid the above movement, which confers so great a boon on a large class of the community.

(Signed on behalf of the committee)
"JOHN REILLY, Chairman.
"JOHN WM. FOLEY, Secretary."

This gain to the "Early Closing Movement," with others which had preceded it, was not without its beneficial effect upon the social condition of the assistant drapers. During the prevalence of the late-hour system, many complaints might have been heard of its evil effects upon the health and morals of that body; but under the short existence of the "Early Closing Movement," a different tale may with truth be told. Every advance that has yet been made towards a reasonable set of business hours carried with it influences pregnant with physical, moral, and intellectual improvement. These influences, ripening towards maturity (and long we trust to continue), have raised assistant drapers to a social *status* not the least below the most respectable commercial body of men in the kingdom. The advantageous arrangement we have just given was observed unanimously throughout the remainder of the years 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, and the Spring season of 1859, having thus passed through eight successive seasons. But when that which was introduced as an experiment had, in the eyes of all, passed into a lasting regulation, and the members of our trade never expected a retrogression, to their surprise and alarm Messrs. Cannock, White, & Co., instead of closing on the first of last August at 6 o'clock, kept open one hour later, and persevered in this course throughout the first half of the month. The feeling of alarm was very just which we have said followed this act of retrogression, for though it was but a very slight deflection from authorised custom, yet it was obvious to all that without unanimity amongst the large proprietors no guarantee could exist against a sad return to the evils of former years.

A deputation was formed by the assistant drapers to wait upon Messrs. Cannock, White, & Co., in the hope of preventing the breaking up of those friendly relations, and of restoring the breach thus unfortunately made in the hours of business. The deputation, we are are sorry to say, returned without having effected its object, bearing back the still worse announcement—that it was the intention of Messrs. Cannock, White, & Co. to add half a month in spring and autumn to the long hours. The announcement of this startling intelligence amongst the members of the trade, instead of destroying all hope of an amicable arrangement, awakened a general spirit of activity to devise measures for preventing the much-dreaded return to the late-hour system. Accordingly, simultaneous meetings were held for consultation amongst the assistants of Messrs Todd, Burns, & Co.; Pim, Brothers, & Co.; Scott, Bell, & Co.; Brown, Thomas, & Co.; M'Swiney, Delany, & Co.; and Johnston, Mayston, & Co., where feelings of general regret were expressed regarding the selfishness which, for so paltry a consideration, would break up an acknowledged custom, and jeopardise so salutary a principle as that of early closing. Committees were also appointed to represent the general body of assistants, vested with sufficient powers to carry out the general desire. The united committees first met at No. 12, Eustace-street, on the evening of the 8th of August, 1859. Their first act was a preparation of a letter to be addressed to Messrs. Cannock, White, & Co., urging the necessity of complying with those arrangements agreed to in 1855. This was thought to be the most temperate method for evoking a friendly consideration of the existing difference in the hope of arriving at ultimate agreement; for though the firm in question had unequivocally stated to the deputation already referred to their determination to carry out their newly-formed scheme, it was felt by all to be a duty to try every possible means for reconciliation before adopting a more disagreeable and decided course of action. The following is a copy of the letter written by the general committee to Messrs. Cannock, White, & Co.:—

"Committee Rooms, 9th August, 1859.

"MESSRS. CANNOCK, WHITE, & CO.

"Gentlemen,—At a meeting of the committee formed by representatives from the assistants of the large drapery houses of the city, held in No. 12, Eustace-street, it was unanimously resolved to make one more appeal to your firm, relative to the hours of closing. We are very sorry to find that our deputation to you did not meet with that success we anticipated. We had hoped that the firm of Cannock, White, & Co., so generally liberal, would have been equally so in the Early Closing Movement. The assistants throughout the trade regard with natural jealousy any deviation from the present hours of business, agreed to some years since by all the large drapery houses in this city, including your own, and they infer that the present infringement, if submitted to without remonstrance on their part, may lead to a further retrograde movement, and bring back the trade to the old late-hour system. The Early Closing Movement having been adhered to by all the large houses has, we believe, in no instance, been attended with decrease of trade. If, gentlemen, you persist in extending the hours of business in your establishment, of course other employers in the city, no matter how well-disposed to early closing, will be compelled, in self-defence, to follow your example; so that no possible benefit can accrue from such a course to any individual house, as the general assount of business transacted is influenced by causes totally different. We ask you to look at the moral and social condition of the assistants generally, compared with what they were under the old late-hour system, and we think that you will agree with us, that the great improvement which has taken place can only be attributed to the increased facilities given for moral and intellectual improvement. Believing, gentlemen, that your interests, as well as our own, are dependent on the harmony and good-will which, we are happy to say, have always existed between proprietors and assistants in our trade, we hope that, on re-consideration of this matter, you will see cause to alter your intentions. All the other establishments are willing to abide by the present hours of business, and we hope that your firm, hitherto so much respected, will not, by persisting in such a course, involve the whole trade in a retrograde movement.

"We trust, gentlemen, that this appeal in the interests of a class who have contributed, in no small degree, towards your success in business, will not have been made in vain, and that you will acknowledge the justice of the claims we now advocate.—Waiting the favour of a reply, we are, gentlemen, &c."

In reply to this communication the committee received the following reply:—

"Henry-street, 12th August, 1859.

"DEAR SIR,—We have considered yours of the 9th instant, respecting the hours of closing, and are still of the same opinion as stated to the deputation, viz., to close at 6 p.m., from the Monday on and after the 15th August, and at 7 p.m. from the same date in March. We consider these hours convenient to the public, liberal to the assistants, and advantageous to ourselves. The original understanding was 6 months at 6 o'clock and 6 months at 7 o'clock, and we only agreed to the 8 months at 6 o'clock and 4 months at 7 o'clock as a trial, and for peace sake.—We are, sir, yours respectfully,

"CANNOCK, WHITE, & CO."

This letter being considered by the committee unsatisfactory as a reason for such ill-timed proceedings on the part of a firm at one period exceedingly zealous on behalf of the "Early Closing Movement," another letter was prepared and posted, of which the following is a copy:—

"Committee Rooms, August, 1859.

"MESSRS. CANNOCK, WHITE, & CO.

"Gentlemen,—At a general meeting of the Committee of Early Closing, on the 12th instant, it was resolved that your reply of same day to our communication of the 9th is unsatisfactory, and that another letter be addressed to you, in the hope of obtaining a more satisfactory reply. In compliance with this resolution, the present letter is written, the committee trusting they may do so with freedom, remembering your valuable assistance in former years to Early Closing Movements. In your letter above referred to, besides admitting your agreement, with other firms, in the regulation which determined the hours for closing for eight months in the year at six o'clock, and the remaining four at seven o'clock, and reiterating your intention to violate the agreement, you state, as a justification for so doing, reasons which are eminently insufficient. In the first place, you consider this violation would be convenient to the public. Now, gentlemen, the public are surely the best judges of this, and any one who is at all acquainted with the large houses in this city, cannot fail to conclude, from their uniform appearance after five o'clock in the evening, that the present hours of business are ample for public convenience.

"Secondly—You consider this violation liberal to the assistants. Now, gentlemen, we venture to say, that if the opinion of your assistants were taken, to a man they would not bear out this statement. An encroachment of 30 hours upon the period of leisure during the whole year is a trifle; but the principle concerned in it is fraught with immense illiberality.

"Thirdly—You consider this violation would be advantageous to yourselves. Gentlemen, we are ready to admit that there are some sacrifices on the part of the employers by early closing, on the principle that to close at all, for any term, would be so; however, we say that the 'Early Closing Movement' has not injured the monster drapery trade in this city, and that those houses which engaged in its observance have enlarged and prospered. But, after all, it was an experiment. Now, gentlemen, surely this is not a tenable plea at the present time, seeing that four years have elapsed since the commencement of the trial. Granted it was an experiment—has not its practice for seven seasons proved its success, and caused it to pass into an established custom? You have not stated that as an experiment it has failed. From the many signs we see of your prosperity we are sure it has not, and there is no reason to believe it will be less successful in the future.

"Lastly—for peace sake, we beseech you to preserve peace. However unwilling we may be, we shall be obliged to bring the matter before the public, and obtain their verdict thereon.—Again waiting your reply.—We are, gentlemen, &c., &c.".

This letter, which it was hoped would induce the firm it addressed to give up that trifle for which they would sacrifice the future comfort of hundreds, met with the following curt rejoinder:—

"Sir,—In reply to yours of the 19th instant, we can only refer to ours of the 12th inst. Our minds are fully made up on the matter; and, as to your threat of appealing to the public, you are, of course, at perfect liberty to take what steps you think proper.—We are, sir, yours respectfully,

"CANNOCK, WHITE & CO."

During the time taken up with these communications, a circumstance took place which proved that the apprehension of a return to old and long hours as a result of the course pursued by Messrs. Cannock, White, and Co. was not altogether groundless. The second or third night that Messrs. Cannock, White, and Co. kept their warehouse open beyond the expected time, another firm followed their example. A deputation from the "Early Closing Association" waited upon them, to solicit their aid in preserving the arrangements of the last four years. In reply, they were told that these hours were perfectly satisfactory, but as the large house of Messrs. Cannock, White, and Co. had their warehouse open one hour later than was expected, they were obliged to do the same in self-defence. If, however, a general arrangement were adopted, they would be perfectly willing to abide by it; but for the present it was their intention to keep open the additional hour throughout the *entire month* of August. Here, then, was enough to make the hopes and fears of all start up alarmed. If employers would take this opportunity to lengthen the hours of business, no hope could be entertained of preserving any general hour of closing—an arrangement of the greatest comfort and importance. But thanks to the forbearance of all the remaining large houses, this hope, instead of being destroyed, was greatly strengthened, inasmuch as they, notwithstanding the loss they were liable to sustain, continued to shut their warehouses at 6 o'clock. The association would here acknowledge its gratitude to these firms. From this fact it will appear that your association is not working against the employers. The contrary is the case—we have the cordial sympathy and encouragement of these firms, as the following document, issued by the association, will prove:—

"October 20th, 1859.

"We, the undersigned firms, have no wish to change the hours of business which we have adhered to for the last three years, provided such hours be unanimously observed in the trade."

This being confided to a deputation from the association, they waited on the various large drapery houses, and obtained all through a most favourable reception, and their signatures in the following order:—

Messrs. Todd, Burns & Co.	Messrs. Pim, Brothers, & Co.
" M'Birney, Collis & Co.	" Johnston, Mayston & Co.
" Brown, Thomas & Co.	" Samuel Oldham & Son."
" M'Swiney, Delany & Co.	
" Scott, Bell, & Co.	

Your association, happy in possessing so generally the esteem and good-will of the employers, ventured once more to address Messrs. Cannock, White, & Co., to induce them to abandon their irregular proceedings. Your committee hoped that when such a document was shown them, signed with such an array of names, their object would be at once gained, and that they would also append their signature.

But the result was otherwise. Notwithstanding that your deputation had two or three interviews with that firm, in reference to that document, no satisfactory answer could be obtained, nor was any hope held out of a return to previous hours.

Your committee are, however, fully persuaded that the proceedings of Messrs. Cannock, White, & Co., are unbecoming such an important and respectable establishment. What can they gain by the addition of thirty hours in the entire year? A mere trifle, certainly. What can that gain be to them? And yet, as if it were their entire dependence, they would bring back upon upwards of 1,200 assistants, the hardships and evils of the late-hour system.

Before closing this report, your committee would take this opportunity of announcing it to be their intention to bring that numerous class of small but thriving drapery houses into an uniform and earlier hour of closing; as much good will result, if this be done, to employers and employed, by giving time for improvement and recreation, whereas, under the present hours, both are greatly prevented.

In conclusion, we hope that you will continue to give your committee that support which, up to the present time has been so liberally accorded. Remember that its object is important, its mode of operation honourable, and its claims just.

THE WIDOW AND FAMILY OF THE LATE CONSTABLE M'CLELLAND.

In connexion with the barbarous murder which took place at Dungannon during the last week, a memorial has been forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant, of which we subjoin a copy:—

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

"DUNGANNON, DEC. 7, 1859.—We, the magistrates, clergy, and inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Dungannon, have the honour to approach your Excellency, and to bring to your lordship's notice the case of the widow of the late Constable Robert M'Clelland, of the constabulary force of this town, who was barbarously murdered on the night of the 5th instant. We have ourselves instituted a subscription for the widow, with a view to show our sympathy for the bereaved woman, and also our high opinion of the late constable. We now come before your Excellency with a view of bringing this sad case to your notice, in the hope that it will appear to your Excellency right to grant a liberal pension, or any other assistance to Mrs. M'Clelland, who is left quite destitute, and with two infant children."

This appeal has been signed generally by magistrates, clergy, and people of all denominations. We are informed that the Hon. Major KNOX, M.P., who is taking a very lively interest in the affair, has enclosed the memorial, as a personal favour, to the Secretary of his Excellency. It is expected that the private subscriptions on behalf of the afflicted family will amount to a sum creditable to the people of Dungannon and its neighbourhood.—*Newry Telegraph.*

THE WATER WORKS AT LOCH KATRINE.—The extensive works which have been constructed at this place for the benefit of Glasgow, and which were opened with so much solemnity by her Majesty, are not yet in working order. When opened, the works were in an incomplete state at Endrie, and the water could flow no farther than that place. As the water was stopped effectually from this cause, advantage was taken of the opportunity for making some alterations at Loch Katrine. However, that contract is now finished, and all things are in good working order; and the most recent report announces that the water is now in the Maryhill line of pipes, but owing to some slight imperfections which were discovered on Wednesday morning, it was temporarily stopped at the Garscube-bridge. It will be a month yet, however, before the city will be fully supplied with Loch Katrine water, even supposing everything should henceforth go on well. The great extra pressure which will be brought to bear upon the old street pipes and the internal fittings of the houses will in all probability occasion many bursts and much inconvenience, and it is therefore desirable to divide the city into about 10 districts or sections, into which, one after the other, the water will be gradually introduced.

The Imperial Government of Austria has decreed that the interest of the National Loan falling due on and after the 1st January next shall be paid in silver. This will be satisfactory so far as it goes.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—YESTERDAY.

Dunoslin v. *Druitt.*

The petition in this case was filed, for the purpose of getting liberty to remove temporary bars, in order that the petitioners might bring an action of ejectment, and establish the legitimacy of Joseph Druitt, and their right to claim certain premises in North Earl-street, which became vested in him, under the will of his father, Edward Druitt. It appeared that Edward Druitt, who was the grandfather of the wives of the present petitioner, was seized of premises in North Earl-street, now producing an annual profit rent of £120. By deed he granted these premises to his son George after his death, with remainder to such sons of George as he should appoint. Edward died shortly after the execution of the deed; and his son George, who held a commission in the 48th Regiment, proceeded to New South Wales, and married, it was alleged, in 1852, Margaret Lynch, of whom the present petitioners' wives were the daughters, their brothers, Joseph and James, having died without issue. The respondent resisted the petitions, on the ground that the petitioners' wives were not legitimate; and also on the ground that the evidence which had been taken before a special commission in Sydney, for the purpose of establishing the petitioners' claim, was not admissible, inasmuch as the time had expired which limited speeding of the commission.

His lordship but partially entered into the case, and rose shortly before two o'clock.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

Carroll v. *Barrett.*

The cause petition in this matter was filed on behalf of William Carroll (Doctor), late of Nassau-street, in Dublin, against the respondent, and prayed for the specific performance of a certain instrument of agreement to take a lease of premises situate in the above locality. It appeared the petitioner was entitled to the premises held for the trustees of Simpson's Hospital, under a lease bearing date December, 1850, for a period of twenty-one years, and that the respondent agreed to take them, to pay £300, and a sum of £100 per annum. Under the stipulations of the lease, the lessee was debarred from subletting or removing any of the fixtures without the consent of the trustees. The petitioner, relying on the faith of the respondent, and his promise to take the premises, had let his estate in Nassau-street. The different circumstances connected with the negociations between the Messrs. Coffey, as solicitors for the petitioner, and between Mr. Thorpe, as solicitor for the respondent, were stated by counsel. The objection raised by the respondent to the performance of the agreement, was, that when it had been entered into; the petitioner had not the permission of the hospital to sublet or remove the fixtures. Counsel stated that the petitioner was quite prepared and able to execute his part of the contract. Nothing had been removed from the premises, with the exception of a looking-glass, which he (petitioner) stated he required for the purposes of his business, and used as a portion of his furniture.

Counsel on behalf of the respondent said that on the 12th of July the proposal for a lease had been made, and the agreement was prepared by the petitioner's solicitors, there not being any one representing the respondent on the occasion. He contended that nothing could be more express than that the fixtures should be the property of the respondent, and that he should have perfect power to remove them whenever he pleased. One article only there was which he had not any right to touch